SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1881.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1st APRIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Australia, Commander G. F. Cates, arrived in harbour this morning at 6 o'clock with the English mails of the 1st instant. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. E. C. Bird.
Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Jervoise, 2 children, and infant.
Miss Clarke Jervoise.
Mrs. Strahan and infant.
Miss H. R. How.
Mr. and Mrs. Gabb.
Miss A. Q. Price.
Miss M. Chapman.
Mr. E. Knowles.
Mr. Smart.
Capt. Braithwaite.

FROM VENICE.—Mrs. A. Jackson.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major Moncrieff.
Mr. G. Helm.
Mr. Hernandez.
Mr. Eussoof Heptoola.
Mr. G. Abbott.
Mr. Owen.
Mr. W. H. Paulson.

FROM ADEN.

Abdool and friend.
Mr. B. Cowasjee.
Mr. P. Cooverjee.
Sooltan Alley
Bhicoo.
Numnah and Bagan.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 26TH MARCH TO 1ST APRIL INCLUSIVE.)

CABINET Councils were held on Saturday and Tuesday (hastily summoned) and on Wednesday. All the Ministers were present on each occasion except Tuesday, when Mr. Chamberlain was absent.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has been suffering for several days from a severe attack of bronchial asthma, but the latest accounts were favourable.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Kimberley, replying to a question as to the meaning of "Suzerainty" in relation to the Transvaal, explained that the Boers were to have exclusive management of their internal affairs, but that the Queen was to have control in respect of foreign affairs. The House met formally on Saturday to give a first reading to the Consolidated Fund Bill, but no other business was taken. On Monday the Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill was read a second time, and, the standing orders being suspended, the Bill passed through the remaining stages. On Tuesday questions were asked about the surrender of Potchefstroom, but Lord Kimberley was unable to give further information than had appeared in the newspapers. Last night Earl Cairns called attention to the recent arrangements with the Transvaal Boers, and severely criticized the mode of negotiation and the conclusion arrived at. Lord Kimberley replied, and the debate was continued for some hours.

In the House of Commons on Friday the Kandahar debate was resumed by Lord G. Hamilton, who was followed by Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Laing, Mr. Bourke, Lord Hartington, Sir S. Northcote, and other speakers. Upon a division, the resolution was negatived by 336 to 216. On Monday Mr. Childers moved the second reading of the Army Discipline Bill, which abolishes corporal punishment for soldiers. Colonel Stanley accepted the Bill on the responsibility of the Government, and after a short debate the second reading was carried. Mr. Healy then moved a resolution in favour of relieving local funds from part of the cost of maintenance of main roads. Mr. Dodson objected to charge the Imperial revenues with further local grants, and the resolution was negatived by 139 to 145. On Tuesday Mr. Dilke submitted a motion in favour of establishing a decimal system of coinage, weights, and measures, and, after a long debate, an amendment to refer the matter to a Select Committee was agreed to. Mr. Leatham called attention to the report of the Royal Commission on the sale of Church Benefices, and moved a resolution calling for stringent legislation on the subject. Mr. S. Worth moved an amendment, but Mr. Gladstone deprecated a division, and the motion was withdrawn. On Wednesday a bill to close publichouses during polling hours at Parliamentary elections was discussed, but the debate was adjourned at a late hour. Lord Ramsay moved for General. Last night several questions were put and pressed on the subjects of the prosecution of the *Freiheit* and of the Transvaal peace arrangements. In Committee upon the Army Discipline Bill, several amendments were suggested, but ultimately they were not pressed. The Scotch Teinds Bill occupied the remainder of the sitting.

Public meetings have been held at Manchester and Birmingham, at which resolutions were passed condemning the coercion policy in Ireland.

A meeting of Irish members of Parliament and others was held on Saturday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, when it was resolved to establish a National Land League in the United States.

At the weekly meeting of the National Land League held in Dublin on Tuesday it was announced that a sum of £2,400 had been received during the week. Nearly the whole amount came from the United States.

Sir C. Reed, Chairman of the London School Board and M.P. for St. Ives, died on Friday, aged 63. The deaths are also announced of Lady Carysfort and of Mr. Corrie, formerly Remembrancer of the City of London, of the Rev. Dr. Bateson, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge; of the Earl of Caithness, who died in New York; and of Sir D. B. Robertson, formerly Consul at Amoy.

Lieutenant Coleridge, Royal Marines, a nephew of the Lord Chief Justice, was killed on Tuesday by being thrown from his horse at Plymouth.

Mr. Kay, Q. C., has been appointed a Judge of the High Court in place of Sir R. Malins.

The Judges in the Appeal Court confirmed the judgment of Mr. Justice Mathew that Mr. C. Bradlaugh was incapacitated from sitting in Parliament, not having taken the statutory oath.

The prosecution of Mr. Labouchere, M. P., for libels published in *Truth* against Mr. L. Lawson, proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*, was concluded on Monday. The jury were unable to agree, and were discharged without giving a verdict.

Mr. Johann Most, the editor of the *Freiheit*, a German Democratic newspaper published in London, was charged yesterday, at Bow-street Police-court, with publishing articles justifying the assassination of late Emperor of Russia. The hearing was adjourned, and an application for bail was refused.

Exeter-hall in connection with the meeting held in the Young Men's Christian Association, was re-opened on Tuesday, Earl Cairns, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Archbishop of Canterbury were present on the occasion.

Messrs. Haslam and Co.'s cotton spinning mill in Manchester was burnt down on Tuesday. One fireman was killed and two others were seriously injured by the fall of burning materials.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Col. H. Rigg, Mad. Ret.; Capt. D. A. Rogers, Mad. Ret.; Capt. M. Meyer, Mad. Ret.; the Earl of Caithness; Sir Charles Reed, M.P.; Sir D. B. Robertson, C.B.; the Hon. and Rev. F. de Grey; Admiral Patey; Admiral J. T. Talbot; T. E. Franck, Sec. Bank of Madras; Dowager Countess of Carysfort; Lady Blanche Murphy.

The European Powers have decided that the last propositions of the Porte on the frontier question are acceptable, and negotiations will be opened forthwith at Athens to obtain the assent of Greece to the proposed arrangement.

Warlike preparations continue to be actively carried on both at Constantinople and at Athens.

The remains of the late Grand Duke of Russia were deposited on Sunday in a tomb within the Fortress Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at St. Petersburg. The ceremony was attended by the members of the Imperial family, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Germany, and representatives of the Sovereigns and other chiefs of European States. The Emperor Alexander III. has issued a decree constituting, in the event of his own demise, the Grand Duke Nicholas Regent of the Empire during the minority of the legitimate successor to the Imperial throne.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of Queen Victoria, on Monday formally invested the Emperor Alexander III. of Russia with the Order of the Garter.

The Parliamentary inquiry in Paris into the charges brought against General de Cissey, when Minister of War, of supplying military information to Germany, has resulted in an acquittal.

The Prince of Roumania on Saturday, in accordance with the wishes of the native representatives, assumed the title of king of Roumania.

The beleaguered garrison of Potchefstroom, in the Transvaal, surrendered to the Boers on the 21st of March, the day on which the peace conditions were signed at Mount Prospect. The feeling in Natal is strongly opposed to the peace arrangements, which are condemned as humiliating to Great Britain and injurious to colonists and natives.

The Session of the Cape Parliament was opened on Friday. The Governor, Sir H. Robinson, in his speech, expressed his belief that peaceful arrangements might shortly be made with the Basutos.

The President of the United States has decided not to convoke an extraordinary session of Congress. The Senate is still engaged in controversy respecting the appointments of officers.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. J. R. Thomson, B. C. S.	Col. W. B. Thomson, B.S.C.
Mr. W. H. Wright, B. Uncov. C. S.	Mr. W. S. Turnbull, Bo. Uncov, S. C.
Mr. J. E. Dallas, B. Uncov. C. S.	Lieut. W. C. Aslett, Bo. S.C.
Lieut.-Col. Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., B.S.C.	Assistant Apothecary C. H. Underwood, Bo.

GRANT EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. E. J. Moore, B. Uncov. C. S., 6 mo.	Major-Gen. F. R. Maunsell, C.B., R.B., Engr., 1 mo.
Mr. C. B. Anderson, B. Uncov. C.S., 6 mo.	Lieut. A. G. E. Browne, B. S. C., 3 mo.
Major-Gen. A. Cadell, R. B. Engr., 2 mo.	Lieut.-Col. C. R. Smith, C.S.I. M. Inf., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. R. A. Lloyd, B. Uncov. C. S.	Mr. A. C. Newcombe, B. Uncov. C. S.
Mr. F. W. Allen, B. Uncov. C. S.	Lieut. F. R. H. Chapman, B.S.C.

CASUALTIES.—Lieut.-Col. H. Rigg, Madras Retired, March 26; Capt. D. A. Rogers, Madras Retired, March 28; Capt. M. Meyer, Madras Retired, March 29.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE SURRENDER OF POTCHEFSTROOM.

A *Standard* telegram dated Newcastle, March 29, states:—

Twenty-four hours previous to the arrival of the first convoy despatched to them under the terms of the Armistice, the Potchefstroom garrison surrendered all provisions, with the exception of mealies being exhausted.

In consideration of the gallant defence made, the officers and soldiers were allowed to retain their flag and personal property. The officers also retained their arms.

The guns and rifles were surrendered, but it was agreed that the ammunition should be handed to the President of the Free State for custody during the war. The troops evacuated their position on the 23rd instant, marching out with the honours of war.

They were to march for Natal, via the Free State, undertaking not to serve again during the war.

The guns and rifles will, of course, be returned to us.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Newcastle, March 29, states:—

The casualties at Potchefstroom mentioned in yesterday's telegram—viz., 18 killed and 90 wounded—represent the total loss during the siege. The casualties were severe on account of the men having to construct earthworks under a heavy fire from the besiegers.

The actual surrender was due to the garrison being short of provisions, there being nothing for them to eat but mealies.

FEELING IN THE COLONY.

NEWCASTLE, March 29.

Last night I attended a meeting of refugees from the Transvaal, both English and Dutch.

A resolution was passed unanimously protesting against the restoration of the country to the Boers.

A petition to her Majesty was then drawn up, saying that, confiding in the public declarations of Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Bartle Frere that the annexation of the Transvaal was irrevocable, they had invested their capital in the country, and that their property was now worthless and their capital lost, owing to their having put faith in the words of her Majesty's representatives.

Another meeting was held, calling upon all the English and Dutch residents in the towns of the Transvaal not to deliver them up to the Boers, and promising support in the event of civil war breaking out.

One Colonist promised a subscription of a thousand pounds to the war fund.

The intention was also avowed of calling upon the natives in the Transvaal, together with the Swazis and Zulus, to assist to resist Boer supremacy being established in South Africa.

It is possible that nothing may come of all this, but it shows the feeling just now prevailing in the Colony.

DURBAN, March 29.

At Pietermaritzburg the feeling against the peace is as intense as it is in this town.

The British ensign on the flagstaff in the Marketplace has been reversed, and the Transvaal flag hoisted beneath it, as a mark of defiance.

Another British flag was also trailed through the mud of the streets. Some soldiers interfered and the excitement was very great in the town.

This outbreak of dissatisfaction may be unjustifiable, but it is a fair index of the feeling among the British residents throughout the Colony.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Lords on March 29, Viscount Cranbrook asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could give any information in regard to the peculiar statement in the newspapers that the garrison of Potchefstroom had surrendered during the armistice.

The Earl of Kimberley.—The Secretary of State for War yesterday received the following telegram from Sir Evelyn Wood.—March 28, 1881.—Fort Amiel, Twelve noon.—Winsloe surrendered Potchefstroom on the 21st, before my mule waggons which left Mount Prospect the 7th had traversed the distance—2 0 miles. Terms—All honours of war, retaining private weapons and property. Guns and rifles surrendered, but ammunition to be handed over to Brand, for custody during war, after which to be returned to us. Garrison not to serve during the hostilities at present existing. Garrison now marching, via Kronstradt, on Natal." I have conferred with Mr. Childers in reference to this despatch on the subject, but we are not yet in possession of sufficient information to guide us as to the reply to be sent to Sir Evelyn Wood.

Earl Cairns.—I wish to ask if the Government have any knowledge as to whether there was fighting on the occasion of the surrender of the place, and if so, whether there was, as reported, any loss of life.

The Earl of Kimberley.—The whole of the information we have on the subject I have just read; but if I were to venture any conjecture I should say that the newspaper accounts refer to killed and wounded during the whole time the garrison was beleaguered. That, however, is entirely conjecture on my part.

In the House of Commons on the same date Sir J. Hay asked the Secretary of State for War if he could give the House any information with regard to the reported surrender of Potchefstroom during the Armistice, and whether, if an attack was made by the Boers during the continuance of the Armistice contrary to the laws of civilised warfare, the leaders of the Boers who had taken part in it would be exempted from the amnesty?

Mr. Childers, in reply to the right hon. Baronet, said.—I have to state that we have received the following telegram from Sir E. Wood, dated noon yesterday. (Read telegram given above.) Immediately on its receipt I conferred with Lord Kimberley, but we are not in possession of sufficient information to guide her Majesty's Government as to the reply to be sent to Sir E. Wood. I may remind the right hon. Baronet that a question may arise whether the news of the prolongation of the Armistice had reached Potchefstroom before the 21st inst. But on this and other points I express at present no opinion.

Sir S. Northcote.—I wish to ask the Secretary for War whether in the inquiry he proposes to make in order to ascertain whether the news of the prolongation of the Armistice can have reached Potchefstroom before the 21st, he would take into account the fact that that news might have arrived quicker if sent through the Orange Free State than by the longer route through the Transvaal.

Mr. Childers.—I have already been consulting those who are acquainted with the locality, with a view of arriving at some understanding on the specific point. I cannot say more at present.

In the House of Commons again on March 31st, Sir W. Barttelot asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether he had been able yet to ascertain the exact date of the surrender of Potchefstroom, the moment of the Proclamation

Memorandum, the greater confidence the Government of India would have in endeavouring to carry out the recommendations contained in that Memorandum.

The Deputation then thanked his Lordship and retired.

MEMORIAL TO MR. GLADSTONE.

The following Memorial was presented to the Premier by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce :—

To the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to the Right Honourable the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India.

The Memorial of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool

Sheweth,—1.—That in the month of August, 1876, a Memorial was transmitted from this Chamber to the First Lord of the Treasury, in which it was stated that the Report made by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, ordered by the House to be printed 5th of July, 1876, upon the causes which have led to the depreciation of the price of Silver, and the effect of such depreciation upon the Exchanges between India and England, had been carefully considered by your Memorialists.

2.—That attention was drawn, in that Memorial, to the fact that, while the Select Committee referred to abstained from including in their Report any recommendation to Parliament with regard to the monetary and commercial derangement arising out of the fall in the price of Silver, the important statement was made that the depreciation is not so much due to any excessive production of Silver as compared with Gold, as to the policy of demonetization adopted by Germany and the Latin Union.

3.—That your Memorialists at the same time pointed out that the commerce of the country being largely with Silver-using States is most injuriously affected by the depreciation of that metal, adding in their Memorial aforesaid :—

"That your Memorialists believe that the depreciation in the value of a metal which is in universal use for monetary purposes has invested its fall with an importance and interest of world-wide concern, and that the very serious consequences arising out of it are deserving of the early and careful consideration of our own Government and the Governments of all other countries concerned."

And your Memorialists, in conclusion, prayed—

"That Her Majesty's Government will take into early consideration the desirability of convening an International Conference, with the view of considering the whole question."

4.—That, early in the year 1879, the Council of this Chamber being still of opinion that the continued mercantile and manufacturing distress was largely caused and intensified by the discrediting of Silver as money, the question was referred to a Special Committee of the Chamber, to inquire and report as to what remedial measures ought now to be adopted, so that Silver may again perform, internationally, its proper function as money.

5.—That the report of the Special Committee of this Chamber referred to contained the following Resolutions as the result of their deliberations :—

1st—"That a fixed ratio between Gold and Silver, in conjuction with unlimited freedom of mintage and the recognition of the two metals as full legal tender money, would, if adopted by the majority of the leading monetary powers, including England and India, be adequate to restore Silver to its former international value as money."

2nd—"That it is desirable that our Government should adopt measures for securing an International Agreement, by which Silver may be restored to its legitimate share in providing metallic currency sufficient for the wants of the world."

6.—That the foregoing resolutions of the Special Committee of this Chamber were embodied in a Memorial to the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Memorial presented by a large and influential deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 4th of April, 1879, there being also present the Secretary of State, the Under-Secretary of State, and the Assistant-Secretary of State for India, the Memorial praying, amongst other things,—

"For the immediate initiation of wise legislative measures taken in conjunction with the leading monetary powers, or for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire specially into the allegations made by your Memorialists regarding the very prejudicial effect of the discrediting of Silver as money."

7.—That the deputation from your Memorialists were assured by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the question was one which he knew, and was still being, considered by the Government, both in its relation to India, and in its general aspects, that the Government felt very much the advantage of such communications as the deputation had made, and that their representations would be taken into consideration in the study Her Majesty's Government were bestowing upon the whole subject, the importance of which was admitted to be very great.

8.—That the French Government having summoned another monetary conference to take place in Paris, to consider the possibility of adopting a Bi-Metallic system on an international basis, at which the United States and Germany are to be represented, your Memorialists respectfully submit that the occasion is opportune for the initiation, on the part of Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India, of measures in conjunction with those powers for the settlement of this great question on a sound and satisfactory basis.

9.—Wherefore, your Memorialists earnestly pray that the great and pressing question of the commercial and general interests of England and of India, as affected by the discrediting of Silver as money, may receive early and favourable consideration from Her Majesty's Government, with a view to delegates being sent by the Government of England and the Government of India to the Paris Conference, the delegates, as far as possible, unfettered by instructions, respecting details, but that they should be permitted to express the general concurrence of Her Majesty's Government in any well-considered scheme having for its object the rehabilitation of Silver as money on a fixed relation to Gold by international agreement.

Given under the Common Seal of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, this Seventh day of March, 1881.

RICHARD LOWNDES, President.
WILLIAM BLOOD, Secretary.

Mr. Gladstone replied as follows :—

To WILLIAM BLOOD, Esq.

Sir,—Mr. Gladstone has had the honour to receive the Memorial which you have forwarded to him by direction of the council of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool on the subject of the monetary conference proposed to be held at Paris next month. I am directed to inform you in reply that her Majesty's Government have received an invitation from the Government of France and the united States to send representatives to attend the approaching conference. The terms of that invitation are that the representatives should adopt a plan for the establishment of the use of Gold and Silver as Bi-Metallic money on the fixed relative value between the two metals, and to submit the same for the acceptance of the Governments severally represented. It is to be observed that such terms apparently imply a pre-determined conclusion as regards the adoption of bi-metallism, and as it would not be possible for her Majesty's Government to take any steps which would fetter their freedom of action in respect of the currency of this country, I am directed to state that her Majesty's advisers are not in a position to accept the invitation under the conditions at present attached to it. If, however, its terms are so modified as to make it quite clear that the representatives are not in any way committed beforehand to a given principle, her Majesty's Government might be willing to assent to join the conference. Mr. Gladstone regrets that the pressure of his engagements prevented him from being present at the deputation which was received by Lord Hartington on the subject.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. W. HAMILTON.

10, Downing-street, Whitehall, 11th March, 1881.

AN INDIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

In the probate and divorce division on March 26, the case of Ross v. Ross was heard. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Bayford), who appeared for the petitioner, said that this suit was presented by Lieutenant-General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., for the dissolution of the marriage by reason of his wife's adultery. The marriage took place on Jan. 2, 1868, and the parties afterwards lived together in India. There General Ross had reason, no doubt, to find fault with the levity of conduct of his partners, but had no occasion to suspect her of infidelity. On Sept. 22, 1879 she left her husband in India and came to this country, where her two children were. The petitioner went to Kabul, and was afterwards transferred to Kandahar. On July 16 last the respondent wrote to her husband from Brussels. The letter commended, "You will be astonished, I dare say, to see my address. You have long known my determination not to live with you on your return from India. I have left your house for good and nothing will induce me to return. I have made up my mind to this long ago." General Ross subsequently returned to this country, and received another letter from his wife, which was as follows : "I wish to spare you all unnecessary pain, and therefore write this letter to warn you that I have been unfaithful, and I have become a mother.—(Signed) Mary M. Ross." General Ross caused inquires to be made and ascertained that his wife had taken apartments in Duke-street, Manchester square, the child being born on Nov. 4 last, she being attended by a doctor. It appeared that several persons visited her there, but there was no evidence as to who the father was.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., the petitioner, was called, and bore out the opening statement of counsel in regard to the circumstances of the marriage.

Evidence was then given of the birth of the child and of the identification of the respondent.

There was no defence.

Sir James Hannen : I find that the respondent has been guilty of adultery with some one unknown. Decree nisi with custody of the children.

MR. STREETER,
DIAMOND MERCHANT,
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AND
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AND
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Watches
(MACHINE MADE.)

NOTE.—The business now conducted by Mr. STREETER is he same as carried on by Mr. HARRY EMANUEL, for so many years at Bond Street and Hanover Square, London.

COLONEL DAWKINS CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING GENERAL STEPHENSON.

COLONEL W. G. DAWKINS, of No. 23, Moor-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea, was summoned at the Marlborough-street Police-court, on Saturday, March 27th for assaulting, on the 18th inst., Lieut.-General Frederick Stephenson, of No. 3, Bolton-row, Piccadilly.

Mr. George Lewis stated that he appeared to prosecute the Defendant. In 1865 a court of inquiry was held as the Horse Guards, Sir Alexander Woodford, General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Sir Edward de Bathe, General Wynyard and General Stephenson constituting the Court. The result of the inquiry was that it was deemed that Colonel Dawkins was not considered fit to have the charge of a battalion, but at the same time no imputation was thrown on his character as a gentleman. Subsequently Colonel Dawkins brought an action against General Stephenson and other members of the Travellers' Club, the result of which was that Colonel Dawkins was expelled from the club, and his name was afterwards removed from the *Army List*. General Stephenson subsequently received another letter which was tantamount to a challenge. Acting under the advice of Lord Abinger and General Gipps, he put the matter into the hands of his solicitors. As far as General Stephenson was concerned, he (Mr. Lewis) wished to say that he had simply sat in a Court of Inquiry, and had only done his duty. It was as absurd to suppose that he would accept a challenge as to think that one of the judges would do such a thing. The letters sent to General Stephenson were of a most libellous character, but no notice was taken of them. On Friday week, however, while General Stephenson was walking in Grafton-street, Colonel Dawkins struck him with his gloves, calling him a coward, and then walked way. All he (Mr. Lewis) had to do after reading the letters was to ask that Colonel Dawkins might be committed for trial. He then read the following letters :—

"No. 12, Arlington-street, London.

"To Lieut. General Stephenson.—When you contrived and signed the robbery of my commission against evidence you showed yourself a liar in taking the side of guilty persons, and you showed yourself a thief. In resorting to sneaking, stab-in-the-dark revenge obtained on a certain pretext, you showed yourself a coward, and in doing so subsequently to my recent publication you have shown yourself a convicted cur. You would not have dared to have practised such villany in a court where the existance and protection of honour would have ensured you the penalty you deserve.—Yours,

"W. G. DAWKINS."

"To Lord Abinger.—As there is written and printed evidence that General Stephenson and his friends have conspired to my destruction and lying, he has no personal dignity and honour.

"W. G. DAWKINS."

"Feb. 8. General Stephenson : I waited in vain for three hours on Saturday to inflict on you that personal chastisement which is the only redress remaining for those who are cheated of justice in every other direction. You are now only sheltered by legal advice, especially bearing upon my experience that you are no gentleman, and therefore would not give the satisfaction given by a former Guards officer, Lord Alvanley, to Mr. O'Connell.

"W. G. DAWKINS."

Lieutenant General Frederick Charles Arthur Stephenson stated that in February, 1865, he was appointed a member of a Court of Inquiry (referred to by Mr. Lewis). On the 17th of September, 1879, he received a letter signed "Dawkins," and addressed "Lieutenant General Stephenson, liar, thief, and cur, Inverlochy Castle." He put the letter (one of those read by Mr. Lewis) into the hands of Lord Abinger and General Gipps, and acted on their advice. He received other letters from Colonel Dawkins, and, on the 18th inst., while in Grafton-street, he felt a blow on his cheek from a glove given from behind, and on turning round he saw Colonel Dawkins, who said, "You are a lier and a sneak !" and who made a remark to the effect that he (the General) could do what he liked, at the same time offering his card, which he (the General) declined to receive, and walked away. Subsequently, acting under Lord Abinger's advice, through his solicitor, Mr. Farrer, he obtained a summons.

Replying to Mr. Montagu Williams, General Stephenson stated that he did not take a strong part in the Court of Inquiry, or use any pressure or undue influence. He believed Colonel Dawkins brought an action against him (the General) and the members of the Travellers' Club, but that it was never tried. The Club at the club was 36 for the Colonel, and 100 odd against him. He considered that one of the letters the Colonel sent was a challenge, and he referred it, according to the usual practice, to the Horse Guards. He did not feel alarmed at the Colonel's conduct.

In examination by Mr. Lewis, General Stephenson said that he only did his duty in the Court of Inquiry, and that he used no influence whatever. He believed the Colonel had sent circulars, addressed in a similar manner, to other clubs.

Major General William Frederick Lord Abinger, of No. 46, Cornwall-gardens, stated that he was consulted by General Stephenson, and gave him certain advice.

Mr. John Gusford, solicitor, 10, Essex street, Strand, solicitor for Colonel Dawkins, proved that the letters produced were in Colonel Dawkin's handwriting.

Mr. Montagu Williams said that, if it were the intention of the magistrate to send the case for trial, he would reserve his defence.

Mr. Mansfield said it was his intention to send the case for trial. It was not a trumpery case, and, considering the positions of the parties concerned, he should send it to the Central Criminal Court on two bail in 1000. each.

THE "FREIHEIT" PROSECUTION.

A writer in the *Daily Telegraph* of April 1st says :—It was plain, without questioning, yesterday at noon that business of an exceptionally interesting, or, at all events, important sort, was exercising the functionaries at Bow-street Police-court. Thronging the pavement before the dingy court entrance and brimming over into the roadway was a crowd of men, the majority of whom were young, and, judged by their dress, of the mechanic class. What was going on inside was evidently some concern of theirs, or they would not have been so importunate to obtain admittance—at all events, they would not have so doggedly persisted after, for the twentieth time, they had been assured by the police on duty that the court was already full. Under such circumstances a stranger might well have been induced to pause and ask what the matter was, and how much more of curiosity was roused within me when at a glance I saw in the mob filling the court many faces that seemed startlingly familiar to me ! The same countenances, yet with a certain difference as to their expression. On the occasion when I last looked at them they were radiant, and all full of a purpose that possessed them as with a devil—faces flushed with a rashness that was contagious, and which originated with a speaker on a platform, who, in a frenzy of oratory, advocated treason and murder. Where was it I had before seen them ? Why, of course, barely a week since, and at the public meeting called by the admirers of the German democratic-socialist paper *Freiheit*, and held at the Grafton Hall, in Fitzroy-square. Scarcely a week since, and now here was the leading spirit of that red-rimmed blood-and-murder sheet brought before the Bow-street magistrate to show cause why he should not be sent to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court for a crime the maximum punishment for which is ten years' penal servitude and the minimum two years, with or without hard labour.

As soon as I entered the court, and glanced at the man in the dock, I knew him again, not as the editor of *Freiheit*, but as one of the fore-most, and certainly one of the most furious, speakers at the Grafton Hall. A sparely-built man, with narrow shoulders with a stoop in them, a face haggard-looking, and adorned with a beard and a long and lank auburn-coloured moustache. His mien was that of a man who is fully alive to the gravity of the position and—having his back turned to that part of the court where the public are permitted to stand jammed together in a way that would call for the interposition of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals if the same amount of barbarity were practised on sheep in a market pen—the accused man could not see his friends, whose number seemingly comprised three-fourths of the people present. Those familiar faces, quite a crowd of them, had impressed themselves on my memory as I gazed on them ranged in a row on the Grafton Hall platform, or sitting prominent amongst the audience, craning forward to catch every word of the sanguinary rhetoric. One figure I recognised again in an instant ; it was a female one—that of an elderly lady, the only one of her sex, who at the public meeting was so vigorous in clapping her hands and shrilly shouting her applause. There she stood, all alone and unnoticed, as when I last beheld her, nervously grasping the edge of the front partition and eyeing Mr. Poland malevolently as that gentleman slowly rendered into English the leading article entitled "At Last," from *Freiheit* of the 19th March. But the face most familiar, probably because I had gazed longest at it, and with a concentration of feeling not easy to describe, was that of the English man—the individual mentioned in the article "With the Reds" as outdoing every other speaker in his outspoken advocacy of Royal blood-spilling and not turning into ridicule the dreadful picture of the poor Emperor sinking to the earth with both his legs shattered, to be carried home to die in an hour and a half. He appeared a younger man, now that I was close to him than when he was on the platform, and he was to-day in his working clothes (those of a mechanic, if I might give a guess—a lovely young man with a heavy neckerchief wised loosely about his throat. He took great interest in the proceedings, and, note-book in hand, jotted down from time to time remarks made by the prospecting counsel or his witnesses. When he was not so engaged, he was busy with whispered remarks to those gathered about him. There were signs that the defendant's Socialist friend had come there with some idea of makig a demonstration in his favour. At the very commencement of Mr. Poland's speech, when he alluded to the atrocious language used in the *Freiheit*, some one in the crowd uttered a defiant "bravo," but he was promptly pounced on by the usher and ignominiously expelled. Once again, shortly afterwards, there were rebellious utterances, and the magistrate exclaimed, "Turn that man out of court," on which a policeman seized on a mild little man, who was really as innocent as he looked, and hauled him out despite his protestation, while the two guilty culprits nudged elbows and grinned, and covertly winked at their friend the revolutionary Englishman.

Not that there was very much of real interest in connection with the serious charge against the prisoner at the bar for whoever stayed to hear it. It was merely preliminary, only enough evidence being tendered to justify an adjournment. One need to have been in a more convenient place than standing jammed in the midst of a crowd given to tiptoeing, to listen complacently to Mr. Poland's well-weighed and deliberate questions to the policemen witnesses, and to their well-weighed and deliberate answers, which afterwards, were all read out by the magistrate's clerk, and then again by the defendant's counsel in German. There was not much information elicited. Two Police inspectors had paid a visit to the defendant's business premises the previous evening, and had found him and his workmen busily getting together the next number of the *Freiheit*. It would seem that this ferocious organ of Socialism, though it may have an amount of vulgar influence, is no source of overwhelming wealth to its proprietor. The composing-room was made out to be a sort of outhouse or shed in the yard where the police seized all they thought fit to lay their hands on. "I then," said Mr. Inspector, "obtained the key of the parlour and opened the door with the defendant. He said it was his office, but it seemed to be used as a living room and as a bed-room as well, and was a very dirty state". A remark that caused the revolutionary Englishman to glare towards the wire-box, draw his breath hard through his set teeth, and jot down something short and sharp in his notebook. Nor were the unkind words unheeded by the elderly females Socialist already alluded to. Standing close against the barrior that separated the public from the private portion of the court, she directed at the inspector a glance of scorn, at the same time beating a subdued kind of devil's tattoo with her nervous fingers on the ledge before her in a way that was suggestive of the movements of the fingers of Madame Defarge in "A Tale of Two Cities," when that malignant citizeness was weaving the names of her enemies into her knitting. A couple of hours of examination passed in eliciting the particulars of the defendant's arrest, and the case was adjourned for a week. Sir James Ingham declining to accept bail. Then the court was cleared, and the lucky ones who had heard all about it were eagerly fastened on by those who could not get in and accompanied straightway to the nearest public-house, to hatch fresh mischief, and to be wail the addling of an evil nest so warmly cherished and so promising.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Corporation Meeting, 3 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Apollo Bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Australia (s), from London.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Euphrates (s), to Persian Gulf.

MUSIC AT THE BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening :—

March	The Slashers	J. Schmuck.
Overture	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Selection	(No. 1) Anna Bolena	Donizetti.
Valse	Tou jours et Encore	Lamothe.
Polka	Newmarker	Faust.
Galop	Von Haus Zu Haus	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Perim, Flamsteed, Cyprus, and William Symington entered and Sidonian left the dock yesterday.

SEDUCTION.—A Mahomedan named Chadee Pearee was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of seduction. He was fined Rs. 200, or in default to undergo six months' simple imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Dhakoo Bappoo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a pair of shoes, valued 8 annas, belonging to Vittoo Zilloo. He being an old offender was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BREACH OF THE PORT TRUST ACT.—Mega Poona and five other tindals of native crafts were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of anchoring their vessels in the fair way without exhibiting a light. Three of the prisoners were fined Rs. 5 each and the others were fined Rs. 3 each.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A POLICEMAN.—Babajee Hurry was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of giving false information to the police of theft of a currency note for Rs. 100 against Kondia Appa and three others with intent to injure their reputation. He was fined Rs. 30, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of a Goanese cook named Antone Francis Lobo. Deceased, it appears, returned from Kandahar about three months ago, and had since then been suffering from fever. On the 16th instant, at about 9 a.m., he was found with his throat cut lying in a pool of blood, and an open razor by his side. He was removed to the hospital, where he died from the effects of the wound, which he admitted was self-inflicted. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The of B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Puttialla sailed from Kurrachee for Bombay on the 18th instant at 4 p. m. and is expected here to-morrow with the undermentioned invalids and time-expired men, &c. :—1 officer, 20 men, and 4 followers of the 2-7th Fusiliers ; 1 officer and 27 men of the 78th Highlanders ; 1 officer and 2 warrant officers of the Ordnance Department, 1 hospital apprentice ; 37 men of the R. A. ; and 32 men of different regiments. The arrivals will remain at the Colaba Depôt, and will be despatched to Deolali by the passenger train leaving the Boree Bunder railway station at 6-30 a.m. on the day following their disembarkation.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt, from the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, of "*Serious Reflections and other Contributions by the late George Aberigh-Mackay, under the nom de plume of our Political Orphan.*" The book is admirable in every respect, and affords many an hour's good and clever reading. We sincerely thank our esteemed Bombay contemporary for the courtesy shown us by this present of a complimentary copy. The book will take its place side by side with *Twenty-One Days in India, by Sir Ali Baba Khan, K.C.B.*, and will form a suitable companion volume.—*Deccan Herald.*

H. H. THE RAJA OF KOLAPORE.—We learn that this Prince, who is now at Mahableshwar, accompanies the Governor, Sir James Fergusson, almost daily for an evening drive. No one else joins them. People draw different inferences from this occurrence, but we, for our part, think that in taking the Prince *alone* out for a drive with him Sir James is actuated by the best of motives—that of acquainting himself with the wrongs under which the Prince thinks he has been suffering. Somehow a report has got abroad that a confidential letter has gone from the Government to the adoptive mother of the Prince to present herself at Mahableshwar. This may or may not be true, but it shows the amount of concern shown by the public in this matter. We only hope Sir James will proceed cautiously in the steps, if any, he intends to take with regard to the Prince, and not confide too much in coquettish courtiers, who are sad that the Gagging Act is to be repealed next winter.—*Indu Prakash.*

BENGAL.

THE IMPERIAL SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reference to your comments on our letter in your issue of to-day, it is with no disrespect that we decline at present to further discuss the matter which is the cause of our communication. In taking this position, however, we feel it due to ourselves to correct you on one important point in your article—that is—your statement that in doing what you did you acted in accordance with our own request—casuistry with a vengeance ? You surely cannot mean to say we asked you to reproduce a libellous statement of a contemporary ? It was this very act of yours, which necessarily compelled us to view the report of your "Commissioner," as what we described it to be. The appearance of the report alone would hardly have been worth our while to take serious notice of. We must also object to the word "threat," which you say we used. We simply announced our intention of adopting the only remedy in our power for, what at least is a great injustice, and that intention will, most assuredly, be carried out. However, no undue advantage will be taken of the responsibility you have incurred, on the contrary, facilities will be given for you to undo the mischief, which either maliciously or unwittingly has been done. The directors intend to shortly visit the mines in company with some gentleman of recognised authority in support of this position, the result of which will be duly, although it may be unpleasantly, conveyed to you.

ARCHER, LEVEY & Co.

13th April, 1881.

We do not understand why the correspondence should have assumed the above form. We note it as a curiosity. Messrs. Archer, Levey and Co. entirely mistake us and themselves, if they imagine we shall not take our own course in this matter, guided by what we think is our duty to the public. What Messrs. Archer, Levey & Co., or the directors may do, is a matter of indifference to us. If we are attacked, we shall know how to protect ourselves.—ED., *J. D. N.*

MADRAS.

MORTUARY REGISTER.—The last published official mortuary register shews that there were two hundred and eighty-seven deaths within the Municipality of the city of Madras from the 2nd to the 8th instant, being twenty-six more than the average of the corresponding week for ten previous years. Of the deaths, eighty-six were from small-pox, twelve from measles, forty-seven from fevers, nineteen from dysentery, twelve from diarrhœa, and one hundred and eleven from other diseases ; and, of those who died, three were Europeans, nine East-Indians, twelve native Christians, thirty-two Mahomedans and two hundred and thirty-one Hindus.

LACK OF DETECTIVE ABILITY IN THE MADRAS POLICE.—It is now nearly three weeks since the forgery by means of which some person or persons drew from the Bank of Madras and appropriated to themselves a sum of two thousand and forty rupees rightly payable, as his monthly salary, at Deputy Surgeon-General, to Dr. Murray, was perpetrated, and yet we see no signs of any effectual clue having been obtained to lead to the detection of such person or persons. This is certainly not creditable to the reputation of the local police, and particularly so where there are circumstances connected with the fraud that should make detection easy enough.—*Madras Times.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Hope, 536 tons, Captain J. Cromer, will sail to-day for Bremerhaven with a general cargo.

THE ship Canada, 1,701,tons Captain H. Crocker, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain T. Johnston, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain J. W. Yesburry, Lieut. E. Peel, Miss Price, the Right Rev. Dr. L. Meurin, Rev. H. Daling, Rev. D. Hammill and one companion, Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee and 66 deck.

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Australia (s)	Cates	London, March 20.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Euphrates, (s)....	Johnston ..	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Ship Canada, Crocker, to Calcutta.
Barque Hope, Cromer, to Bremerhaven.
Schooner Cormel Maria, Fernand, to Colombo.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kashgar, to Australia.
Steamer Cyprus, to Hamberg.
Steamer Ganges, to Havre.
Steamer Joseph Foren, to London.
Steamer Nyanza, to Zanzibar, from Calcutta.
Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
Steamer Clan Macduff, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.		
14	Meinam (s).....	Galle.
	Ancona (s).....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April.		
13	Asia (s).....	Rangoon.
	Flamingo (s).....	Calcutta.
14	Enterprise.....	London.
	Meinam (s).....	Calcutta.
	Ancona (s).....	Southampton.

ADEN

ARRIVALS.

March 19 Bisson, F. C. ss, Batic, from Redsea.
21 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Maccalla.
22 Laclocheterie, F. C., ss, from Muscut.
23 Sea Gull, H. M. ss, Byles, from Maccala.
27 Assaye, ss, Rocco, from Singapore.
30 Mercedes, ss, Peace, from Calcutta.
30 Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, from Kurrachee.
April 2 Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
5 Palestina, ss, Canepa, from Assab,
5 Erik, ss, Kraemer, from Bombay.
5 Siam, ss, Johnson, to Bombay.
6 Palestina, ss, Canepa, from Venice.
6 Poonah, ss, Perrins, from London.
6 Cervin, ss, Taylor, to Malta, F. O.
6 Malwa, ss, Shampson, to London.
6 Roumania, ss, Knox, to Liverpool.
6 Roma, ss, Kerr, to Brisbane.
6 Edinburgh, ss, Stevenson, to Calcutta.
7 Lucinda, ss, Care, to Port Said, F. O.
7 Blodwen, ss, Wake, to Malta, F. O.
7 Crocodile, H. M. T. S. Doughty, to England.
7 Malwa, ss, Modere, to Bombay.
9 Singapore, ss, Merrells, to Genova.
9 Moidart, ss, Morgan, to Malta, F. O.
9 Winthorpe, ss, Hutton, from Bombay.
10 Tuscany, ss, Gough, to Trieste.
10 Cadoxton, ss, Jones, to Port Said, F. O.
10 Victoria, ss, Mendezona, from Manilla.
11 Tebe, ss, Lucich, to Trieste.
11 Glaucus, ss, Gaylard, to Antwerp.
11 Sicilvio, ss, Irving, to Malta, F. O.
11 Antonio, ss, Seaborne, to Malta, F. O.
12 Sarah Ann, ss, Dixon, to London.
12 Memfi, ss, Romano, to Bombay.
12 Riversdale, ss, Sharp, from Bassein.
12 Fylgia, ss, Kemp, to Havre.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Maccalla.
Sea Gull, H. M. ss, Byles, from Maccala.
Mercedes, ss, Peace, from Calcutta.
Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
Ettorefieramosca, It. G. B., Figerio, from Assab.
Grenogue Schooner, Pino, from Zeilla.
Dragon, H. M. ss, Hutton from Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

James Harkness,—250cwts. myrabolams, JettaPurshotum ; 85 bales hemp, Khattow Mathura ; 125 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey & Co. ; 123 bales cotton, Motilall Balcrishen ; 1085 cwts. myrabolams, Rustomjee Jethaney ; 300 cwts. myrabolams, Purshotum ; 100 bales cotton, Nundram Begraj.
Martin Scott,—657½ cwts. myrabolams, Ruttonjee Manockjee ; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 130 bales cotton, Luckmedass Narandass ; 128 bales cotton, Triutdass Loonidaram.
J. B. Brown—50 bales hemp, Vussonjee Veerjee ; 100 bales cotton, Heeranund Khildass.
Hutton (s)—20 cwts. joowar, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass ; 2,000 cwts. wheat, Lalee Poonsey and Co. ; 65 bales cotton, Dosabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co. ; 100 bales hemp, Khuttow Ludha.
Clan Macduff (s)—400 cwts. seeds, Natha Easo.
Winton (s)—805 cwts. wheat, Gangjee Nurput ; 156 cwts. wheat, Dewjee Jewan ; 900 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co. ; 30 bales wool, Leeta Purshotum, Goodsall.
Speke Hall (s)—102½ cwts. myrabolams, Canjee Khuttow ; 4,000 cwts. wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co. ; 50 bales wool, A. Thackersee ; 123 cwts fishmaws, Goodsall and Co. ; 250 bales wool, Nurcee Khuttow ; 100 bales cotton, Bechordass Ambaidass ; 800 cwts. wheat, Thackersee Dewraz ; 312 cwts. myrabolams and 624 cwts. nux vomica, Valjee Natha ; 160 cwts. wheat, Bhojraj Nurpat ; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co. ; 33 bales cotton, Sheila Lukmsee ; 80 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 125 bales hemp ; and 25 bales rags, Muthoo Sonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Tagus (s)—15 bales hides, C. S. Cassambhoy ; 146 cwts. ginger, Valjee Nathia.
Prior (s)—248 cwts. olibanum, Hajeebhoy Lalljee ; 112½ cwts olibanum, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 220 cwts. olibanum, Allana Munjee ; 37 bales hides, Dinsoobhoy Rahimbhoy ; 5 bales hides, Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee and Co ; 1,225 cwts. olibanum, Datardina Mowjee ; 100 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts. wheat, Wm. Nelson and Co ; 6 bales hides, Mahomed Coorjee ; 125 cwts. sandalwood, Nowrojee Framjee.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Rufuss E. Wood—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Nyassa—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Airy (s)—7,500 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.
Flamsteed (s)—10,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Langrigo Hall—11,998½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Barbary (s)—400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 500 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Siam (s)—125 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co. ; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co. ; 150 bales cotton. Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Siam (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Barbary (s)—100 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay & Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Knight Templar (s)—1,402 cwts. linseed, L. Singer and Co.
Paxo (s)—3,230 cwts. linseed, Mackinnon and Co. ; 5,273 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 2,000 cwts. wheat, 501 cwts. rapeseed and 3,501 cwts. linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
W. G. Davis—400 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Cohanim (s)—600 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 600 cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Manilla (s)—1,5691 cwts. linseed and 1,996 cwts. wheat Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Thessaly (s)—148 bales hemp, 1,000 cwts. wheat, 19,500 cwts. linseed, and 2,557 cwts. rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—350 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 5,518 cwts. rapeseed and 1,098 cwts. gingelly seed and 4,036 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 600 cwts. linseed 1,401 cwts. gingelly seed and 450 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Julia (s)—1,015 cwts. gingelly seed, 480 cwt. groundnuts and 800 cwts. wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Bellini (s)—4,500 cwts, groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.
W. Simington (s)—21,600 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 200 bags coffee, Larkeside and Co ; 300 cwts castor seed. Ragowjee Waljee ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Dinshawjee Bhicajee Khan and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla (s)—1,400 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla (s)—3,997 cwts wheat, and 2,419½ cwts. groundnuts, Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Siam (s)—13 bags coffee, the P. & O. S. N. Co ; 44 cwts. coffee, Hajee Zanal Abedin.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia (s)—103 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass ; 50 bales cotton, Jakeram Gangasagur

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva (s)—10 cwts. sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 120 cwts. olibanum, Yue Lan Ching ; 46 cwts. Syanbole, Rowjee Corjee ; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 76 bales twist and 391 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Metha ; 50 cwts sharkfins and 123 cwts fishmaws, Goolam Hoosen Jan Mahomed ; 15 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co ; 20 chests opium, M. S Gubbay and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva (s)—16 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18TH APRIL, 1881.

*Means of observations taken at 6

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,022—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

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Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th April, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Palms Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 26th April, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 27th April, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—Exports.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

Imports.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th April, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.) GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 27th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of *each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 230	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Marseilles	„ 550	„ 380	„ 130

Including Wines. Without bedding.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.

All the Steamers of this Company have a Poop, First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich...	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig..	2294	150	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Ratings of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
TO BRINDISI	„ 400	„ 280	„ 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 225	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said :—

a. s. MEMFI ....F. Romano ..on the 25th April 1881.
a. s. CASTORE..G. Mahorcich. „ 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 18th, 1881.

EDUCATION.

COACHING on the OXFORD SYSTEM.—An OXFORD GRADUATE, of many years' experience as a teacher in England and in India, and possessing the very highest testimonials as an English Scholar, is desirous of opening private classes for young men preparing for College or for the various Public Examinations. Best references given and required. Advertiser has arrived in Bombay. Letters to be addressed to "OXONIENSIS," care of the MANAGER of this Paper. Terms to be had personally from Advertiser by arranging a meeting.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Rs. 200 PER SHARE. Rs. 50 PAID UP.
(No further call ever anticipated.)

THE Directors are now issuing 2,000 Shares of above Company. Last Report and Forms of Application can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April, 1881.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET, SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH, UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE EDINA BLEND OF FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

ANOTHER invoice of this Venerable Old Spirit has been received from the proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. Hardie, Edinburgh, whose first consignment secured so rapid a sale.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st Apr.
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— THIBET	2393	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2853	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2580	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2727	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	5th July
— ASHIGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING at GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KHIVA	2669	400	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3310	700	E. Stewart	6th May.
PEKIN	3200	600	W. D. Anderson	20th „
ROHILLA	3164	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th „
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th April, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	noml. 1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	11th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	noml. 1881.
s.s. CASTALIA	J. D. Allison	2200	424	22rd April
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter

	Cash.	Credit.
Small-size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash prices
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100	Rs. 1 12
HASTINGS'S Cheroot shape, with straw do.	1 12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw do.	1 12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw do.	2 0
HAVANNAH Cheroot shape do.	2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50	1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape do.	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld ,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co.s' SUPERIOR FINO SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per Dozen, Cash, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE.

LIME-JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a beverage, it is of considerable importance that purchasers should be able to procure a genuine article.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monserrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Lime-Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation, and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

	Cash prices.
Lime-Fruit Juice, pints	Rs. 1 0
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 12
Limetta or Lime-Juice Cordial, pints	„ 0 12
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO, OZO, OZO,
INVENTED BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

OZO,
A Pleasant Sparkling Tonic Drink.

OZO,
A Vitalizing, Restorative Beverage.

OZO,
For all Derangements of the nervous System.

OZO,
A Powerful Blood-generating Agent.

OZO,
Contains a small quantity of Iron in combination with Phosphorus, charged with Carbonic Acid Gas, and forms as delicious a Stimulant as the best Champagne. Cash, Rs. 3 per dozen.

MANUFACTURED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE on "The application of the modern discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming" will be delivered at the Rooms of the Institute on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 6-15 p.m., by Mr. D. F. Hogan, B. A., 2nd Assistant, Elphinstone High School, Bombay. The lecture is open to the Public.

THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDE ICE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorised by the above Company to register in their Branch Office at Eldon Road, Bombay, transfers of Debentures and Shares in this Company.

Holders of Debentures are requested to produce the Provisional Certificates when applying for Debenture Bonds in exchange.

EDWARD G. CABRAL.
Eldon Road, 20th April, 1881.

SION PAPER COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Sion Paper Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be held at the Office of Mr. John Macfarlane, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 29th current, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the following purposes :—

1st. To receive and accept the resignation of the present Liquidators.

2nd. To appoint another Liquidator or other Liquidators in their stead.

C. H. B. FORBES.
J. McLAGGAN.
Liquidators, Sion Paper Co., Ld., in Liquidation.
Bombay, 19th April, 1881.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED

AGER'S STANDARD TELEGRAPHIC CODE, New Edn., 1880, containing 10,000 Words ..... Rs. 70 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ENDYMION, by Earl Beaconsfield ...Rs. 3 12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company on FRIDAY, the 29th April, 1881, at 3 p. m., for Transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December, 1880.

2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3. To declare a Dividend.

4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR, Secretary.
Bombay, 18th April, 1881.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd April to 3rd May, 1881, both days inclusive.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., Ld.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company on FRIDAY, the 29th day of April, 1881, immediately after the termination of the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, which is advertised to be held at three o'clock on the same day, for the purpose of considering and passing the following special resolution, viz :—

That the 125th Article of Association is rescinded and that the following is substituted for it :—

125. Previously to the Directors recommending any dividend or bonus, they shall set aside out of the profits of the Company the following sums in order to create and maintain the following reserve funds (that is to say) :

(*a*) A sum equal to one half per cent. upon the paid up capital for the time being of the Company, as a fund for repairing, maintaining and adding to the buildings, machinery, and works of the Company.

(*b*) Such sum of money as the directors think fit being not less than Rs. 12,000 as an insurance fund.

And previously to recommending any dividend or bonus, the directors may also set aside out of the profits of the Company a sum equal to 2½ per cent. of such profits in order to create and maintain the following additional reserve funds, that is to say,

(*c*) A fund to meet contingencies and equalise dividends.

(*d*) A working fund of Rs. 5,00,000 with which to defray the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of working and maintaining the Company's Mills.

(*e*) A fund with which to answer all rent and fines payable by the Company in respect of all or any of the lands, buildings and rights from time to time held by the Company, and with which to convert any leasehold estates held by the company into freehold estates.

And may pay or apply the said sum to be so set aside as last aforesaid to the said several last mentioned reserve funds in such shares and proportions as they may think fit, and may, if they think fit, pay or apply the whole of the said sum to any one of the said last mentioned reserve funds to the exclusion of the remainder of them. And the directors shall invest all the aforesaid reserve funds in such Government or other securities or funds as they shall think fit.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR, Secretary.
Bombay, 18th April, 1881.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CHAMPAGNE AND DISTRICT KNIVES.

CHAMPAGNE KNIVES,
with hook, cork-screw, large and small blade, and electro-plated metal handles, cash Rs. 4-0.

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES,
containing corkscrew, champagne-hook, large blade, wood saw, gimlet, leather borer, button-hook and screw driver, durably mounted in finest nickel silver handles, Cash Rs. 5-0 and Rs. 6-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.
And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms.
Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention.

WM. WATSON & Co.
General Agents.

BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c., Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS,
Folding Chairs,
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.,
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
Filters of every description,
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla and Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality :
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c.,
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's Celebrated Chutni, Curry Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste and Madras Sauce :

Infants' and Invalids' Foods,
Nursery Lamps and Appliances,
LUNCHEON BASKETS,
Pocket Canteens and Dram Flasks,
OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, COURIOR AND HAND BAGS,
DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
TRAVELLING HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks,
STATIONERY,
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Paper and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.,
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne, Soaps, Sponge, Dentrifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes, Pomades, &c.,

WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description and of the finest brands from

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY :—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverly, and other Fort Hotels ;

BYCULLA :—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels ;

POONA :—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines), near to the Western India Club, and in the vicinity of the Napier and Poona Hotels.

VIVONE
(REGISTERED)

THE DELICATE BOUQUET of this recherché beverage has been the subject of much discussion. It is due to the perfumed atmosphere of Northern Italy, and the Swiss valleys, and will recall to tourists' agreeable memories of ASTI SPUMANTE and the unexported wines of these parts. VIVONE is a light wine compared with Asti, and is free from its stale ferment flavour besides containing no tannin. For all purposes of refreshment, it is vastly superior to anything alcoholic, and in no cases more so than at BILLIARDS, CARDS and, evening pursuits which require steady intellect and nerve.

Per dozen, Rs. 3 ; Case of 2 dozens, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
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Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
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Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS, ENGLISH MADE.

Without Collars.	Per ½ dozen.	With Collars attached.	Per ½ dozen.
No. 1. White Shirts, with plain Fronts ; Fronts and Cuffs made from strong Linen, and strong Long-cloth Bodies, a strong serviceable office Shirt ...	Credit Rs. 25 0 / Cash Rs. 22 8	White Shirts, with Shakespeare Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, Collars and Cuffs, and a strong Long-cloth Body ...	Credit Rs. 36 0 / Cash Rs. 32 8
No. 2. White Shirts, with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs ; Plain Military Fronts, a good wearing Shirt and suitable for evening wear ...	Credit Rs. 32 8 / Cash Rs. 29 4	Oxford Shirts, with Shakespeare Collars attached ; a very strong make of cloth in good wasting patterns, very suitable for District or Traveling wear ...	Credit Rs. 36 0 / Cash Rs. 32 8
No. 3. White Shirts, our Dress Shirt, with very fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, and cool Longcloth Body ; and make a good Dress Shirt ...	Credit Rs. 37 8 / Cash Rs. 33 12	French Printed Shirts, with Shakespeare Collars attached ; stand the roughest wear, and in good washing patterns. ...	Credit Rs. 36 0 / Cash Rs. 32 8
No. 4. White Shirts, our Finest quality ; Fronts and Cuffs made from the finest Linen, and with a very strong but thin Long-cloth Body ...	Credit Rs. 42 8 / Cash Rs. 38 4	Zephyr Shirts, with Shakespeare Collars attached ; a very thin make of cloth of Wool and Cotton, and very suitable for the Hot Weather ...	Credit Rs. 36 0 / Cash Rs. 32 8

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour...	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour...	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKIES IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	9 0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2 ; 2 gall. Rs. 3 ; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe „ „	216 0	231 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,
BY THE
POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following are the sailing dates presently fixed, and there will be fortnightly departures thereafter which will be subsequently advertised.

CLAN MACDUFF.....2,328 tons, sails on 30th April.
CLAN FRASER.....2,083 „ „ 28th May.

Passage money, Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.
The Steamers have no second class accommodations.
For further particulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—GOLF.

THE ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL will be played for on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, 22nd and 23rd.

ALLAN ARTHUR, Hon. Secy.,
Golf, Bombay Gymkhana.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLAN MACDUFF, arrived from Liverpool and Glasgow, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April, 1881.

J. B. WHITE & BROS.' PORTLAND CEMENT,
THE ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CELEBRATED CEMENT was awarded First Prize at the SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, being the result of scientific testing held there, and in which this Cement surpassed all others of English Manufacture by full 20 per cent.

Messrs. J. B. WHITE and BROS. have received testimonials from Engineers and Contractors of the highest standing and repute in all parts of the world as to the excellence of this favourite Cement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 19th April, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I. of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent of Seven Lakhs of Rupees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required ; they will be repayable to bearer in seven years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on presentation of coupons which will be issued with the Debentures.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be paid on application.

The balance to be paid on Monday, 2nd May, 1881.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday, 25th April 1881, and they will then be opened in presence of the Trustees.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act 1879 the interest on such Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on the Trustees' debt to Government.

By order of the Trustees,
G. MANSON, Secretary.
Bombay, 11th April 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that LULOOBHAI HURJEEVUN and MUGUNBHAI HURJEEVUN have contracted to purchase from DULCHICORE, widow and executrix of the late DULSOOKRAM AMERCHUND, the immoveable property mentioned below. Any and all person or persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise is, and are hereby, required to make the same known to Mr. Mansukhlal Muguttal Munshi at his office No. 26, Meadow Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, and likewise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or building, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of a public passage in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and containing by admeasurement sixteen square yards and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 115, Collector's new No. 90, old survey No. 1,067, and new survey No. 1,125, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by a public passage, on or towards the east by the property formerly belonging to Bhugwan Bheeka and others, and now belonging to Nuvnichund Dhurumchund and others, on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to Rustomjee Manekjee and now belonging to Joshi Jadowji Kurson, and on or towards the west by the piece or parcel of land secondly hereinafter described.—And, secondly, all that piece or parcel of faz

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

THE re-opening of business after the holidays to-day has not been marked by any special activity, the absence of recent telegraphic intelligence from home having naturally tended to restrict business. Imports and Exports are alike quiet, and Exchange is in a very unsettled position, pending some news of what the Conference which was to assemble in Paris to-day is likely to result in.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week shows following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	2,40,653
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	1,61,583
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	10,41,791
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	8,41,785
Loans	Inc.	,,	9,65,102
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	8,28,703
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	60,189
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	53,706

The return, of course, is only up to last mail day, and to some extent therefore, especially when we take into account the possibility of special movements in anticipation of the holidays, may not be altogether a fair index of the position as it exists to-day. Notwitstanding the slight change in the Cash Balance, however, the figure indicate a decided tendency towards dearer money, as but for a reduction in the investments in Government Paper and an increase in Public Deposits, the available cash would have shown a decline of 12 lacs. Moreovor, we hear that short loans have been arranged with the Bank to-day to a considerable extent at 7 per cent. per annum, so that we may look upon an increase in the official rates of discount to-morrow, as pretty well a foregone conclusion.

EXCHANGE opened at about Thursday's closing rates, but it soon became evident that there were numerous sellers but few buyers, and very early in the day an advance of 1-16d. was established, at which the market closes firm. Telegraphic has been done at 1s. 8d. ready, and even at that remitters seem inclined to work sparingly, whilst of ready bills the Banks are by no means eager buyers at 1s. 8 5-16d. The rise, we consider, is mainly due to the firmer aspect of the money market at the moment, but something no doubt is also attributable to the overhanging influence of the conference. As to what it may result in it would be a mere waste of time hazarding opinions, which, after all, would only be the veriest guess-work, but one thing is very distinctly felt, viz :—that if anything at all comes out of it in favour of Silver, it will be a question not of sixteenths but of pence in the rupee, against no very great possible fall, and this will necessarily tend to keep exchange firm until something more can be seen of the probable course of events. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 8d.	per rup ee.
Do.	telegraphic		1s. 8d.	,,
Credits,	3	,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Documents,	3	,, ,,	1s. 8 11-32d.	,,
France,	3	,, ,,	2c. 15f.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day, and a trifle easier than before the holidays. Fours we quote at Rs. 10111-16, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 109⅜.

SHARES.—Business has scarcely been fairly resumed to-day, and, as a rule, the movements noted are in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 747½. In Press Companies, Colaba are Rs. 12½ higher, but Akbar were Rs. 50, Prince of Wales Rs. 10, and Mofussil Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower, the dull state of the market for Goods and Yarns being an adverse feature at the moment. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 2,385.

COTTON.—In the absence of any fresh news from home beyond the fact of continued heavy receipts at the American ports, large arrivals of Cotton here have exercised a very depressing effect on the market, and with the exception of the lower grades of Dholleras, prices have given way Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 per candy during the past five days. We question, however, whether this will do more than enable people to cover previous sales, as up to the latest home advices, neither in Liverpool nor the Continental markets was there the slightest indication of any improvement in the demand for Surats. To-day's prices are :—

Good Omra, April delivery	Rs.	190	per candy.
F. G. F. ,, ,,	,,	178	,,
G. F. ,, ,,	,,	168	,,
Good Broach ,,	,,	208	,,
Good Dhollera May delivery	,,	190	,,
F. G. F. do. ,,	,,	183	,,
G. F. ,, ,,	,,	175	,,

SEEDS.—For Linseed the enquiry continues active, and for export a fair business is doing at Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-7 per cwt. Rapeseed is in request at Rs. 5-15 for New Guzerat.

WHEAT is weaker owing to less favourable advices from home, and we now quote Best Soft White Rs. 31, ready ; Rs. 30 per candy, May delivery.

FREIGHTS are scarcely so firm as they were. For May loading there is still a good enquiry at 28s. 9d. U. K. or Continent, and no steamers offering at the figure but ready the market is slightly weaker for some ports. For Liverpool 30s. was done yesterday to fill up the Clan Stuart, and 32s. 6d. is the current rate now for all this months' loading. London is firm, as also are the Mediterranean ports. There are no sailing ships offering to arrive.

PIECE-GOODS continually remarkably quiet on the spot at previous prices. To arrive there is perhaps just a shade more doing at low rates, but the whole portion of the market is the reverse of cheerful.

COALS are steady at former prices on the spot and nothing offering to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	650
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	23
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	352xd.
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	885
Fort Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	205
	For distribution				

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	850
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	1,000	5	114
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	1,700	22½ p.s.	565
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	100	100 p.s.	2,500
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	725
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	810
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	810
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	780
Empress S. & W. Co. Ditto (New issue)	736	500	all	25 p. s.	600
Golam Baba S. Co.	200	100	150	..	220
Hindustan	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hydrabad Spinning Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,085
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jewraz Bhalloo	600	500	500	50	675
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,075
Khatao Mackunjee	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	15 p. s.	940
Manockjee Petit's	1,000	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,700
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	all	50	1,510
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	100	500	12 p. s.	220xd.
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,100
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	1,105
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	815
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	355
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,070
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	950
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	615
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	925

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,025
Albert Ginni g Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,300	375	2,375
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	630
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	415
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	58
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	925
Dholiera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	1000	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,725
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	455
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	465
Mofussil Co	1,125	400	400	15 p. s.	330
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	140
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	75	1,450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	485
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	530

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	655
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	151 141
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,385
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100	..	125
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	325
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000 A	21	21	..	31
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	..
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	75	803
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	152
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	2,3000	25	..	..	14

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

On and after the 10th February the Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Thursday in the fair season, and every Tuesday in the monsoon, at 5 p. m., and that the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing mails come in a operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p. m.

Newspapers, books, and patterns—up to 1-30 p. m.

Registered letters—up to 2 p. m.

Registered letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 2-30 p. m.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each) will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-15 p. m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p. m. and registered letters at 1-30 p. m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail-steamer after 3-30 p. m., and up to starting time 5 p. m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas All others will be refused.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

GRAEFENBERG

VEGETABLE

PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay : B. S. MADON & Co., M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

OF

BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminum cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles.

Pamphlets may be had on application

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

JOSEPH—March 16, at St. Leonards on Sea, England, the wife of Captain F. W. Joseph, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1881.

A REMARKABLE rather than a great career closed yesterday. At five that morning Lord Beaconsfield, who had had a very serious relapse during the previous night, died, without pain, we are told, and in full possession of those faculties which for two generations kept him—with one rival, and one rival only—in the forefront of English political life, faculties which friend and foe will alike cheerfully admit have been unremittedly, during that long period, devoted to the public service of England. The event is a national one of the first importance. But if we are not mistaken, the first impression it will produce wherever men are interested in the great drama of English politics will be a sense of personal loss. No statesman of modern times has attracted to himself—across barriers that seemed insuperable—a larger share of that passionate and indiscriminating attachment which binds the followers of a great party to their Chief. This Lord Beaconsfield, we believe, owed to a generosity of heart, and a charm of personal demeanour, which conquered the prejudices of the old among his party, controlled the judgment of his own compeers, and fascinated the enthusiastic attachment of the young. But it is not the feelings of grief and dismay with which the Conservative party have heard of Lord Beaconsfield's death, to which we refer when we say that the event will strike everyone with a feeling of personal loss. That is a feeling which, we are certain, goes far beyond the ranks of his immediate followers. "We are all proud of him" is a saying which it would be impiety to sever from the honoured name of Palmerston ; but we can say that no one who watched Lord Beaconsfield's career could fail to be interested in a character which was unique ; and that no one could watch—as all did—that career with interest, without seeing in it many of the elements of greatness—much to call forth admiration, esteem, and personal regard We have only to remember that a career so uniquely fascinating has been under the public gaze without the intermission of a year, or a month, or a day, from the moment when "Mr. Disraeli the Younger," made his mark, to realise the sharp sense of loss that has come over Englishmen of all parties at home, and everywhere abroad. The pillars of the State may be unshaken ; the fabric even of the present Conservative party may survive the shock : but none the less does the removal of Lord Beaconsfield mean the removal of much that lent peculiar animation to the great arena of political strife. For others doubtless "the world's great order will renew itself, and a new day rise." But for the men of to-day the death of Disraeli means the sharp withdrawal from their political horizon of fully half its light and colour.

It is an easier matter to realise the blank caused by Lord Beaconsfield's removal than to appreciate the unique personality that filled erewhile the now vacant space. In the bulky volume of more than 1,000 pages which, under the name of "Annals of our Time," presents, or attempts to present, everything of note that has characterised the era of Victoria, the first page begins, and the last ends, with the name which has now "gone over to the majority." Queen Victoria ascended the throne on the 20th of June, 1837, and close on the record of the fact comes the note of Mr. Disraeli's success at Maidstone in the following month. The last entry in the book describes what was undoubtedly the culminating point in a career of marvellous success, on the occasion when, "in the House of Lords, amid a brilliant and crowded gathering, Lord Beaconsfield, on his return from Berlin, made a statement with regard to the Berlin Treaty." We need not add that the references to Disraeli's sayings and doings in the body of the book are as frequent as those that relate to any other individual man—more frequent than those which relate to many a subject of first-rate importance. This illustration may help us to measure the extent of the public loss, of whose reality we cannot but be conscious. A figure has been withdrawn that filled the stage. And it will be long before the sense of something wanting fades away from the mind of the spectator.

A main element in the interest which all men took in Lord Beaconsfield is to be found undoubtedly in the marvellous completeness of the personal success which he achieved. It is happily not necessary to see in the fact that "nothing succeeds like success" a sign of the servility of human nature. Success may fairly be taken, as it is taken, to establish a presumption that the qualities which command success, and which are the legitimate objects of admiration, have, in the particular case, not been wanting. In Lord Beaconsfield's case the success he achieved, striking as it was, was not more striking than it was clearly due to personal qualities of a kind which must always secure for the possessor the esteem of Englishmen—great keenness of intellect, unflagging industry, much good humour, and indomitable pluck.

We need not here go over a story which is the commonplace of the history of our own day, and which will continue to be, what it is now, a beacon-light of hope and encouragement to hundreds of ambitious souls. There has, of course, been a good deal of natural exaggeration of the difficulties which met Mr. Disraeli at the outset of his career. He had, as a matter of fact, a start in political life which the great bulk of the ambitious souls we have just referred to would gladly give ten years of their life for. But when we have discounted all that, enough remains to make his success incredible if it had not happened. Take one example. In a story which, we believe, unlike most stories of the kind, is as authentic as it is well known, Lord Palmerston is reported to have said to a leading Conservative that his party would never be good for anything till it had got rid of 'that Jew.' Lord Palmerston's interest in the well-being of the Tory party had probably a Whig flavour in it. But if he was humouring prejudices which were notorious, the story is all the more illustrative of the jealousies and hatreds within his own party, which not once or twice but again and again threatened to arrest Lord Beaconsfield's progress. That these difficulties were one and all surmounted we know : how they were surmounted we are afraid not we, but our children may hope to know. Curiosity will be intense to know if Lord Beaconsfield has left behind him personal memoirs for the delight and instruction of after ages. If he has, we venture to say that full of piquant things as they cannot fail to be, they will contain no scene more vivid, no reflections more caustic, than will be found in the pages in which, as we trust, Lord Beaconsfield describes how, at the banquet given to him at the Knights-bridge barracks, on his return from Berlin, he dragged all his old enemies at his chariot-wheels. Before him was the "great party" he had "educated." Foremost in lifting high his glass with three cheers, and three times three, was the statesman who, as Marquis of Cranborne, had poured the vials of his "flouts, and jibes, and sneers" over the head of him whom he now delighted to honour. And in the chair was His Grace the Duke of Beaconsfield and Queensbury, who, when Mr. Disraeli visited Edinburgh in 1867, had refused to admit the adventurer into his house. If the scene has been portrayed by the man in whose honour the demonstration was given, the world may expect a picture which will surpass anything that Saint Simon ever wrote. We have alluded here to the fact that Lord Beaconsfield was a Jew. That was not the only obstacle in his way. But it was undoubtedly a serious one. It is not that in England there is much of the special feeling against Jews which has led to so many disgraceful ebullitions of the spirit of Torquemada and the Inquisition in Germany ; in other words, it was not that Lord Beaconsfield was a Jew that stood him in such ill stead, but that he was not an Englishman. We refer to the fact again for the purpose of noting that Lord Beaconsfield was far above the littleness of feeling which might have prompted him to slur over or deny his Jewish origin. He was, it is true, free from one temptation in this matter which might have had weight with a lesser mind. He was as proud of being a Jew as the Marquis of Salisbury can possibly be of being a descendant of an Englishman of Elizabeth's time ; and he looked on His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury as a mere Border freebooter in comparison with men who could trace their descent from Princes in Israel. But it should be said to his credit that holding these opinions, and knowing how distasteful they were to the men who might have to make or mar his fortune, his whole career will be searched in vain for a moment when he even seemed to throw over the cause of those who were his brothers in blood if not in religion. When Lord Russell in 1847 brought forward his Reslution in favour of the admission of Jews to Parliament, Mr. Disraeli spoke on the first evening of the debate. And his advocacy was never afterwards wanting for the just claims of his countrymen to full citizenship in England.

We must not forget to notice that Lord Beaconsfield, like his illustrious rival, has done much to shed lustre on literature and politics alike by a sedulous cultivation of both. This is a characteristic in which Gladstone and Disraeli differ from the illustrious rivals of an earlier day, Pitt and Fox, between whose career and their own there is so much else that is alike. It is too early to say whether the judgment of history will put the men of our day on a level with these "giants" of the past. We believe it will. But it is at any rate an illustration of the many-sidedness of modern life which may be noted that Gladstone and Disraeli alike have found time in the intervals of a political strife—as keenly sustained as that which exhausted their great prototypes—to add to the stock of human knowledge and fancy works which of themselves would have secured to their authors no mean renown.

THERE will be much speculation as to Lord Beaconsfield's successor as the head of the Conservative party. We believe, however, that it will be found that arrangements have been virtually made in anticipation of the event which has now taken place, and that Lord Beaconsfield's lieutenants, the Marquis of Salisbury in the Lords, and Sir Stafford Northcote in the Commons, will divide the reins of power—the former succeeding, as is but natural in the aristocratic party, to the actual leadership of the Opposition, with the first claim to the Premiership. It is possible enough that there may be Conservatives who look forward with considerable apprehension to the Marquis of Salisbury's rule. But they have really nothing but a choice of evils. If the Marquis breaks up party as leader —an event which is, to our mind, extremely probable—he would most certainly do his best to break it up if any successful attempt were made to pass him over. We cannot think that Earl Cairns is at all in the running. He is a mere Irish lawyer, whose succession to Lord Beaconsfield would be a greater miracle than Lord Beaconsfield's own career was. It is not so improbable that the difficulty may be sought to be got over by appointing a dummy under whom all might be equally content to serve as the nominal leader of the party. The Conservatives have reason to regret that they have lost Lord Derby ; and that responsible speakers in their ranks have lately done their best to make the breach irreparable.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

THE career of Benjamin Disraeli, first Lord Beaconsfield, has been so extraordinary in its nature, has been characterised by so much mysticism, and has had withal such a tinge of romance about it, that no one can be surprised that tradition has lent its aid to increase the mystery of his great success, and to add additional lustre to his romantic life. His enemies and his friends alike, for instance, are never weary of stating—the one in admiration, the other with contempt—that he sprang from "nothing" to the high position he ultimately reached. Over and over again it has been said that he was an obscure clerk in the dingy back office of an unknown city attorney ; and that he lived a sort of Bohemian life, drinking porter out of pewter-pots with third-rate actors and literary hacks. Nothing could possibly be further from the truth than this picture. Mr. Disraeli from the very first was "in society." Before he was of age he was the companion of Count d'Orsay, the leader of London fashion, and was in consequence a frequent guest at the house of the Countess of Blessington. Here he met Prince Louis Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon III., as well as Count de Morny, who was afterwards Napoleon's minister. This circle was also frequented by Theodore Hook, Horace Smith, Tom Moore, Rogers, the poet, and other celebrated personages ; and we read of young Disraeli that he was always a welcome guest because he "forced the talking."

The first thing we read of in regard to Lord Beaconsfield's ancestors is that they were amongst the 80,000 Jews who were banished from Spain by Torquemada in the fifteenth century ; and the family was one amongst many others that sought refuge in the Republic of Venice from the fires of the Inquisition. While living in this "Home of the Ocean," the family dropped their Gothic surname (whatever it was) and "grateful to the God of Jacob, who had sustained them through unprecedented trials and guarded them through unheard of perils, assumed the name of Disraeli—a name never borne before or since by any other family, in order that their name might be for ever recognised." The Disraelis subsequently traded as merchants, and it was probably on commercial matters that the grandfather of Lord Beaconsfield first came to England ; though others have asserted that his father sent him to settle there because it was well-known that the then Prime Minister, Pelham, patronised the Jews. Perhaps the son was influenced by both motives. However that may be, he settled at Enfield in Middlesex ; and there in 1766 was born Isaac Disraeli, author of the "Curiosities of Literature," and father of one of England's Premiers. Benjamin was the second child, but first-born son, of the *littérateur*, and was born in 1804 or 1805, it is not exactly known which. The lad was named after his grandfather, who, it is interesting to note, was "a man of ardent character ; sanguine, courageous, speculative, and fortunate, with a temper which no disappointment could disturb, and a brain, amid reverses, full of resource." It should be added that he was rich. In 1817 young Benjamin's father quarrelled with the congregational authorities and had his name expunged from their list ; and Rogers, the poet, who seems to have been anxious for the lad's spiritual welfare, took him off to St. Andrew's, Holborn, and there had him baptised in the Christian religion, standing by his side as godfather. Young Disraeli was then twelve years of age. Shortly afterwards he was sent to a Dissenting school in Winchester, and afterwards to the house of a Unitarian minister at Walthamstow. Very little is known of his school days, but two gentlemen who were his school-mates at Walthamstow have informed the writer that they remember him well for his power of keeping enraptured those who slept in the same room with him by his marvellous capacity for reciting stories and legends ; that he was characterised by an audacious mendacity ; and that it was his delight to set the other boys at loggerheads. Setting this aside, however, there can be no doubt that, having been born and partly bred a Jew, having become a member of the Church of England, and having been educated partly at a Dissenting school and partly at a Unitarian seminary, his analytical faculties would become developed, various fields of study and thought would open out to him, he would become interested in watching the effects of his ever-varying surroundings, and in adapting himself to his changing circumstances.

Samuel Rogers, the poet, introduced "young Disraeli," as for years he was known, into society. It has already been said that from the first he took a prominent position in the circle in which he moved ; and there is a sketch of him by an able and unprejudiced contemporary pen—written, too, at a time when Disraeli had taken no public position, and therefore had not been the victim of bitter attacks from his enemies, or the subject of unscrupulous praise from his friends. It is so interesting that it is worth transcribing. Mr. N. P. Willis, an American author, in his "Pencillings by the Way," says :—"Disraeli had arrived before me, and sat in the deep window looking out upon Hyde Park, with the last rays of daylight reflected from the gorgeous gold flowers of a splendidly embroidered waistcoat. Patent leather pumps, a white stick, with a black cord and tassel, and a quantity of chains about his neck and pockets served to make him, even in the dim light, a conspicuous object. Disraeli has one of the most remarkable faces I ever saw. He is lividly pale, and but for the energy of his action and the strength of his lungs, would seem to be a victim to consumption. His eye is black as Erebus, and has the most mocking, lying-in-wait sort of expression conceivable. His mouth is alive with a kind of working and impatient nervousness, and when he has burst forth, as he does constantly, with a particularly successful cataract of expression, it assumes a curl of triumphant scorn that would be worthy of Mephistopheles. His hair is as extraordinary as his taste in waist-coats, a thick mass of heavy jet-black ringlets falls over his left cheek almost to his collarless stock, while on the right temple it is parted and put away with the smooth carefulness of a girl's, and shines most unctuously—

'With thy incomparable oil, Macassar.'"

By the time he was twenty-two years of age, that is, in 1826, Mr. Disraeli published his first novel "Vivian Grey." It is pre-eminently a "society" novel, as indeed are all Mr. Disraeli's. It is often said that the book is really an autobiography, a remark which is also applied to "Contarini Fleming." This statement, or this opinion, must be accepted with very great caution. If the author had been consciously drawing his own portrait in either, the lineaments would almost certainly have been more pleasing. The tone of mockery and burlesque with which the young men comment on their own proceedings would have been spared. It is quite obvious that the author of Vivian Grey and Contarini Fleming regarded those young gentlemen as very often a pair of intolerably conceited and unamiable jackasses. Unconsciously, however, the ideas over which the author's mind was brooding, ideas springing out of his own position in society and his relations to life—constantly appear. It is worth repeating, and it should never be forgotten, that Disraeli was never at a public school or at any college. He was from the first in the society of men. It is perhaps to be regretted that what seems a premature mannishness should have thrust young Disraeli into the world of action and of authorship when he would have been more naturally and profitably under the discipline of pupilage, and spurred by the emulation and friendship of college life. A certain self-inclosure and isolation to which he has been prone through life might have been in some degree combated if Lord Beaconsfield had ever been a boy among boys or a young man among young men. However, it was not so ; and although the two books mentioned are not autobiographic, yet there can be little doubt that in them he describes himself to a great extent without knowing it, and from the simple reason that he had nothing else to describe. Vivian Grey's lament : "If I were the son of a millionaire or a noble, I might have all. Curse on my lot ! that the want of a few rascal counters, the possession of a little rascal blood, should mar my fortune," is very likely to have been on the lips of Disraeli when the words were traced by his pen. After the publication of Vivian Grey, its author travelled eastwards. He lingered amongst the ancient seats of his race—the holy and the classic lands. He has written his impressions in "Alroy," "Contarini Fleming," and the "Revolutionary Epic ;" about which more need not be said here than that while there is much in the principal character in each which is a reflex of himself, there is much that is not. Those who are at all acquainted with the history of their own times will easily separate the one from the other.

Just before the Reform Bill passed into law in 1832, Mr. Disraeli declared his intention of standing for High Wycombe. The announcement was a surprise to every one. Indeed, it was a bold thing to do. Nobody had asked the young novelist to enter the world of politics ; nobody dreamed he would ever do so. Politics were not considered his forte. He was looked upon rather as a drawing-room dandy and a scribbler—though a talented one—of audacious novels of fashion. His bold and sudden determination, therefore, startled everybody, and attracted the eyes of the country towards him. Earl Grey, the Whig chief, heard with amazement, and probably with some feeling of half-articulate indignation, that a young man unknown in the lobbies or the saloons, unvouched-for by the Whips of either party, encouraged neither Mr. Ellice nor by Lady Rolland, had ventured to stand for High Wycombe, that "very respectable street," as Mr. Bernal Osborn (when its representative) styled it. More than that, the young man in doing so was standing as a candidate against one of the sons of the great Whig leader himself. It is easy to imagine that Earl Grey was furious as well as amazed, and it is said that he over and over again asked "What is he ? what is he ?" No one could tell, or at any rate no one did tell. Yes, there was somebody could and did answer the question. It was Benjamin Disraeli himself, who, under the title of "What is he ?" wrote a brochure in reply to the question. Unhappily the pamphlet in which he stood and unfolded himself for the edification of Lord Grey has perished. The loss is to be deplored, and it is to be hoped that amongst some of the papers Lord Beaconsfield has left behind him this interesting document will be discovered. For sixty years "the great lubber," as he somewhere styles the nation which made him Prime Minister, has been rubbing its eyes and scratching its head and asking with a perplexed amazement like Lord Grey : "What is he ?" There are before the world speeches, essays, and novels, which together form a considerable bulk of literature : still people ask "What is he ?" or rather now "What was he ?" There is no answer to this question, because there can be no answer. He was himself alone. To explain is to refer to more general categories. Lord Beaconsfield cannot be classified ; none but himself can be his parallel.

Mr. Disraeli was not successful at High Wycombe. He stood, however, again a second time a few months later, and was again defeated ; he also stood during the same month for the county of Buckingham with a similar result. Ever on the alert, he issued an address to the electors of Marylebone as a vacancy was expected there, but the vacancy did not arise. In 1835 he stood at Taunton against Mr. Labouchere, and was defeated again. This succession of defeats was surely enough to damp the ardour of any presumptuous young aspirant for a seat in the House of Commons. Disraeli, however, was determined on a political career—which in England means a parliamentary career—and each defeat seemed to stimulate him to renewed efforts, which, two years later, were crowned with success by his being returned as member for Maidstone. During those two years, however, he was not idle. Indeed, his own activity and the boldness of his conduct and utterances gave him plenty of work. There was the famous correspondence with O'Connell and O'Connell's son. Disraeli had courted O'Connell's political support when he was a candidate for High Wycombe. In his speeches, still extant, he indulged in private expressions of esteem and regard, which amounted to a solicitation of O'Connell's friendship. But O'Connell, after denouncing the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs, was supposed to have entered into the agreement with them, known as the Tichfield-house compact. Now, next to his love for the Jews, Lord Beaconsfield's strongest passion has always been hatred of the Whigs ; and he denounced both them and O'Connell in language of such vituperation that it is better not to repeat it. O'Connell repaid his assailant in kind ; and people of this polite age look with amazement at the reciprocal ribaldry and insult with which the two orators bespattered each other. All this Billingsgate was published by Disraeli, and he followed it up the following year by his celebrated "Letters of Runnymede," which were written in a similarly violent strain. In these letters the author directly addresses the leading Whigs by name in terms of personal insult, which do not differ from the abuse with which a street-beggar who has been denied alms will sometimes pursue a passer-by. He also published several pamphlets.

The circumstances which induced Mr. Disraeli to contest Maidstone are peculiar. It seems that Mr. Wyndham Lewis had unsuccessfully contested it on a previous occasion, and Mrs. Lewis, to show her esteem for those who had supported her husband, sent a £5 note to nearly all who voted for him. When Mr. Lewis again presented himself for election he found that the expectation of a repetition of such generosity had brought him such an accession of supporters that not only was his success certain, but that he could carry in a nominee. Mrs. Lewis suggested Disraeli, and Mr. Lewis offered him the chance, telling him that the only thing necessary was that he should shave off his beard, which Disraeli wore, but which in those days was considered vulgar. Disraeli consented, and the result was that he was elected second

tion of Lord Beaconsfield's famous manifesto to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Marlborough, in which, commencing with the subject of the famine in Ireland, by a startling transition the Premier passed to the consideration of the position of England in the Councils of Europe, with vague and somewhat wild allusions to an attempt "to enfeeble our colonies by their policy of decomposition" on the part of the Liberals and to "the disintegration of the United Kingdom," in which it was presumed the Liberals recognised "a work which will not only accomplish but precipitate their purpose." Close on the heels of the manifesto came a weak budget; and the Water Bill, the Manifesto, and the Budget afforded a fine field for sarcasm, of which Mr. Gladstone and the other prominent Liberal Members did not omit to take advantage of in their addresses and speeches. But the real secret of the great victory the Liberals gained at the general election was that the public had become tired of Lord Beaconsfield's sensational Imperialism—of a pyrotechnic style of policy by which rockets were being every now and then sent up, which, though immediate danger from their bursting when ignited might be avoided, were liable to cause damage when the sticks should fall to the ground. The result of the election was very different from what the Earl of Beaconsfield and his party had anticipated. They expected to lose a few seats, but they were confident of a majority. The Liberals were equally confident, and, as it proved with greater reason, their former minority of 50 being converted into the large majority of 166, including the Home Rulers on the Liberal side, and of 46 over the Conservatives and Home Rulers counted together. Lord Beaconsfield, of course, resigned, and Mr. Gladstone was called upon to form a Ministry. The great leader of the Conservative party has not since then taken a very active part in Parliamentary discussions, speaking, indeed, only when some great question came up for discussion, on which there was thought to be a chance of shaking the Ministerial position, as, for instance, on the occasion of the recent debate on the Kandahar question. On that occasion, it was remarked that the veteran statesman appeared to be failing, though probably few expected so sudden a climax.

It remains to ask—what was the leading idea of Lord Beaconsfield's life: with what will his name be ever associated? The answer is easy to find, for it is seen in his actions, in his speeches, in his writings. It was to live in the present and for the present. Posterity had done nothing for him, and he did not care to do anything for posterity, though he has done something for posterity in spite of himself. He wished to enjoy his fame while he lived, and sought not for reversionary plaudits or posthumous praise or censure. "I am not," he said once and wrote twice, "one of those who find consolation for the neglect of my contemporaries in the imaginary plaudits of a more sympathetic posterity." "A statesman," he said, when defending Peel, "is the creation of his age, the child of circumstances, the creature of his times. A statesman is essentially a practical character; and when he is called upon to take office, he is not to inquire what his opinions might or might not have been upon this or upon that subject; he is only to ascertain the needful, the beneficial, and the most feasible way in which affairs are to be carried on. The fact is, that the conduct and opinion of public men must not be too curiously contrasted in a free and aspiring country. The people have their passions, and it is even the duty of public men occasionally to adopt sentiments with which they do not sympathise." Lord Beaconsfield preached this doctrine over and over again, but one more instance will be sufficient. Addressing the students of Glasgow University as Lord Rector he said: "Some men pride themselves upon their knowledge of the past; others pretend to divine the future, but how few understand the present, which, after all, is the best thing to understand, and which it has ever been my object to understand." Lord Beaconsfield may be said to have had this one steady and consistent purpose through life.

THE LONDON PRESS ON LORD BEACONSFIELD.

In two of the London papers, the *Standard* and he *Daily News*, received by yesterday's mail, are leading articles on the subject of the illness of Lord Beaconsfield, and dealing with some points of his career.

(*Daily News*, March 30.)

Lord Beaconsfield, although he was a novelist as well as statesman, was addicted to be the politician, and nothing else even in his novels. Fiction never of late years withdrew him for one day, for one page, from London and the subjects that belong to the political life of London. For many years he had travelled hardly at all. Having done his grand tour in his early days, after the olden fashion, he settled down to London and Parliamentary work altogether. Once or twice during the Second Empire he visited Paris. Once, as we all know well, he visited Berlin. That, we believe, constituted all his foreign travel for thirty or forty years. He went to Scotland occasionally on State business when he was a Minister, and he now and then attended a political meeting in Edinburgh or in Glasgow when he was in Opposition. But he never, during his busy time, visited Scotland, as he had done in those very young days which he himself has described so effectively when he walked up and down with Walter Scott on the slopes of Abbotsford, and the hand of the Border Minstrel leant upon his young shoulder. His Parliamentary career almost realised the description he has himself given of Lord George Bentinck. He was hardly ever absent from the House while the Session was sitting. In truth, he gave himself and all his faculties up to the business of English political life. His earlier novels showed many inclinations to wander further afield, but his later works showed none at all. It would be impossible that a man of his gifts and his devotion to the political life of London should be absent even for a few days from the great arena which he loved and which his presence animated, without leaving a blank that must be felt. We certainly are not going to say that we admire his career as a whole. On the contrary, it has been our fortune to be almost on every great occasion, and on many occasions of less moment, compelled to differ from him and to oppose his policy. We can only remember one or two occasions of any importance during our many years back we have been able to express approval of anything he has said or done as a Minister or as a Leader of Opposition. But in the one or two instances when we were able to give him support we may fairly claim to have done so without ungenerous cavil and without niggardly limitation, nor have we, we hope, ever failed to recognise what were really the elements of greatness in his public career, and of generosity in his private character.

Every one knows that Lord Beaconsfield was specially interested in the careers and the prospects of young men. He had a profound sympathy with youth. In one of his earlier novels he paraded with evident delight a long line of the great men who were cut off in their youth and whose careers came to a close before youth had well ended. Young men, he seemed to think at that time, were the mainspring of all that is enterprising and conquering in all the departments of the world. He is understood to have always acted on this principle so far as it came within his power to do so, and it very often came within his power to do so. If a young man on either side of politics in the House of Commons gave any promise of making his mark he was sure to receive the commendation and the encouragement of Lord Beaconsfield. On his own side of politics there are men, now themselves no longer young, who cherish the most profound gratitude for the kindly encouragement and generous protection which he showed them during their early political days. Yet if Lord Beaconsfield had so much faith in the power and the inspiration of youth, it must be owned he himself is a marvellous example of the vigour, the capacity, and the spirit that may abide in old age. It seems hardly possible to regard Lord Beaconsfield as an old man. The Peerage told us he was old. Our own memories of his career told us that he must be old. But in the man there is little that suggests the presence of old age. During the present Session perhaps his voice has been less strong and clear than it used to be, even one session ago. But the same vivacity of expression, the same tendency to hyperbole, in itself a reminiscence of youth, the same readiness to catch up new ideas, the same delight in unusual forms of phrase, all the characteristics which men had known so many years have been still as much marked as ever. We have had to disapprove of the greater part of Lord Beaconsfield's public career. We have been compelled to condemn its political tendency. But we know that there can be no Englishman to whom Mr. Disraeli's has not been of intense interest. The whole civilized world must feel anxious when withdrawn for the moment from that political strife which was dear to him, Lord Beaconsfield lies on a sick bed at home.

(*Standard*, March 30.)

Less than a year has passed since Lord Beaconsfield was Prime Minister. The position which he now fills, in point of honour and influence, is subordinate only to that of the Premier himself. The First Lord of the Treasury and the Leader of her Majesty's Opposition are the two great terms in the equation of political power in England. The one can as little be an irresponsible Statesman as the other. No one has ever shown a deeper conviction of this truth than Lord Beaconsfield, nor is there any other respect than this in which his mere political superiority to Mr. Gladstone has more conspicuously made itself felt. Since the General Election of last year he has shown this sense of having a reversionary interest in the exercise of official power, which has commanded the admiration of his most persistent political opponents. It is good for public men to magnify their apostleship; it is on every account desirable that the leader of the attacks made upon a Government should appreciate, from experience, what the real functions of Government are. In no other country of the world does the Prime Minister fill anything like the same place which he occupies here. In most European States the office can scarcely be said to exist, for the simple reason that no genuine representative government is unknown. In France, in Italy, and in Spain, the Premier is only the chief of a victorious party, or the creature of political convenience. Probably one of the reasons which at the present moment renders M. Gambetta averse to accept the succession to M. Jules Ferry is that the President of the Chamber knows that in doing so he would derogate from his own dignity by identifying himself with a particular faction. The English Prime Minister must, it is true, by a Party man; but he must be something more. He must actively discharge many of the duties which essentially appertain to Sovereignty. He cannot divest himself of the consciousness that he appears on various occasions as the direct representative of the Monarchy. It is this feeling which gives gravity and dignity of the office, and which causes the Prime Minister of England to rise above the level that satisfies the politicians who fill an analogous office elsewhere. No First Lord of the Treasury has ever shown a more chivalrous conviction of this fact than Lord Braconsfield. The same spirit which he has manifested in power he has illustrated in Opposition. He has regarded his function as charged with the same responsibility whether he happened to sit on the right hand or the left hand of the Speaker, or of the Lord Chancellor. In the Upper Chamber of the Legislature this feeling has, perhaps, been intensified by the knowledge that he has there a majority at his command. Hence it is that he has always filled, and that he continues to fill, a larger place in the public mind than ever perhaps before fell to the lot of the Leader of her Majesty's Opposition. His steady and consistent purpose has been so to conduct himself in Opposition that he might approach the place of power with dignity and without embarrassment.

In one respect the illness of Lord Beaconsfield is calculated to point the same moral as did that of Mr. Gladstone a year ago. The age may be a levelling one; but Democracy brings with it its own compensations. The rule of numbers will never exclude the supremacy of individuals, and the destinies of the multitude will continue to be controlled by those whom a contemporary critic has called "exaggerated personalities." Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone are incomparably the two most distinguished public men of our epoch. Their national services are great; their political calibre is unapproached by any one of their contemporaries. If the English people felt this last summer when Mr. Gladstone lay sick in Downing-street, they will feel it more now when they read the bulletins issued from Lord Beaconsfield's house in Mayfair. Mr. Gladstone has been successful in proportion as he has identified himself with the popular movements, and as a Statesman he has almost retired into obscurity when the tide has turned against him. This has never been the case with Lord Beaconsfield. The Leader of her Majesty's Opposition has achieved his same place in the scale of national opinion as the Prime Minister by dint of consummate political management. He has relied not upon the propulsive power of the multitude, but upon the patient strategy of statesmanship, and he has displayed qualities in this work which Englishmen will never cease to admire, and of which his illustrious rival has given no trace. He has not only trod the up-hill path of an opposed career; he has been voted to the Leadership of a great political Party by something better than acclamation—by conviction. He has had able colleagues and loyal followers. Capacity of political criticism is no Liberal monopoly. It exists as much on one side of the House of Commons as the other. Lord Beaconsfield could never have led his Party to victory without showing them, in the face of many obstacles, that he possessed the true attributes of the leader—the energy, the conviction, the earnestness were there. What was wanted was the concentration of force. Lord Beaconsfield called no such agency for the first time into existence, but he brought all of them, so to speak, to a definite focus. During many years he showed how his power was to be turned to lasting account, and gradually succeeded in transforming a political minority into a majority. Mr. Gladstone never attempted anything of this kind, and had he done so he would have failed. Englishmen are not likely to forget this difference between the two Leaders, and the more it is remembered and realised the greater is the *prestige* which will be conferred upon the career of Lord Beaconsfield.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD'S ILLNESS.

THE health of Earl Beaconsfield has caused great anxiety for several days past, in consequence of a severe attack of bronchial asthma.

On Wednesday morning there was a marked improvement in the condition of Lord Beaconsfield. Dr. Kidd again remained with him during the whole of Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning, at half past 9, Dr. Quain arrived and held another consultation, which lasted 40 minutes. The following bulletin was then issued:—

"19, Curzon-street, 10 A.M., March 30.

"Lord Beaconsfield's spasmodic attacks have been less frequent during the night, and his Lordship is less exhausted than he was in the earlier part of yesterday."

During the night Lord Beaconsfield was freer from the spasms that have so seriously affected him, and had considerably less pain. He was, therefore, able to obtain some refreshing sleep. He has been able to take nourishment, but in his necessarily weak state any recurrence of a violent spasmodic attack would give cause for anxiety. Dr. Kidd paid a short visit to Lord Beaconsfield on Wednesday afternoon, and pronounced him to be progressing favourably. There had been some refreshing rest, and the exhaustion from which the patient had been suffering was diminishing.

There were again numerous inquiries made at the Curzon-street residence on Wednesday, and many intimate friends would have liked to see Lord Beaconsfield. His Lordship's medical advisers, however, found it necessary to enjoin the strictest quietude, and no friend is allowed to be with him except Lord Barrington, who is charged by a special request of the Queen with the duty of communicating the reports as to the condition of Lord Beaconsfield to Her Majesty. The latest report was thus conveyed to the Queen prior to her departure for Windsor.

Prince Leopold called twice during the day, and in the course of the afternoon Mrs. Gladstone made a personal inquiry on behalf of the Prime Minister. Among others who called were the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Lady Chesterfield, Lady A. Loftus, Lord and Lady Calthorpe, Colonel Stanley, Lord and Lady Beresford, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Winchilsea, Viscountess Ossington, Lord John Manners, Sir Henry James, Sir Hardinge Giffard, Sir Charles Russell, the Baroness de Worms, Mr. Hayti, the Earl and Countess of Bradford, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, Lord Elcho, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Selborne, Lord Newport, Lord G. Hamilton, Viscount Bury, Sir H. Rawlinson, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Christian, the Earl of Lytton, Sir R. A. Cross, Earl Stanhope, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl and Countess Sydney, Dowager Countess of Galway, Mr. J. Cowen, Viscount Emlyn, Lord Kensington, the Spanish Minister, the Earl of Lathom, the Duke of Cleveland, the Earl of Warwick, Lord Bathurst, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Cranbrook, the Marquis of Donegall, Lord Templemore, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Abergavenny, Lord Aveland, Lord Houghton, the Earl of Northbrook, the German Ambassador, Lord Sandon, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir M. W. Ridley, the United States Minister, Lord and Lady Dudley, the Dukes of Buckingham and St. Albans, the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of London, General Sir W. Knollys, the Earl of Kimberley, Sir H. Hawkins, Mr. Justice Stephen, Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. A. Balfour, Mr. W. Plunket, Mr. Gibson, Colonel Alexander, Sir J. Kennaway, and Lord Claud Hamilton. Inquiries were also made on behalf of nearly every leading member of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to St. James's. In all, above 700 calls were made. Mr. Gladstone arrived at Curzon-street at 10 minutes past 6 o'clock, a few minutes after Lord Hartington. During the afternoon Lord Beaconsfield left his bed for a short time, and it is feared that this has produced a serious relapse. Dr. Kidd and Dr. Quain saw him shortly after 10 o'clock on Wednesday night and at 10-30 the following bulletin was issued:—

"Lord Beaconsfield had had several attacks of spasmodic symptoms during the day. His Lordship is scarcely so well as he was during the morning."

Dr. Kidd again remained in attendance during Wednesday night.

It is very desirable to state that Lord Beaconsfield has not been homœopathically treated. In answer to inquires on Wednesday night we were informed that his Lordship had not had a good day. He had had more attacks of difficult breathing; cold winds were unfavourable to him, and there was more reason for anxiety than in the morning.

In consequence of Lord Beaconsfield's illness a telegram was despatched on Tuesday last to Lord Rowton, who is in Algeria with his sister, begging him, if possible, to return at once to England.

At 1 o'clock on Thursday morning Lord Beaconsfield's condition had not improved since the issue of the last bulletin, his state still being such as to cause great anxiety to his friends. The police on duty, while affording the necessary information, had strict injunctions not to allow the street door bell to be rung.

A bulletin issued last night stated that the condition of Earl Beaconsfield had slightly improved.—*Times Weekly*, April 1.

THE *Evening Standard* of April 1st states:—Dr. Quain arrived at Curzon-street at half-past nine this morning, and shortly after ten o'clock the following bulletin was handed out:—

"19, Curzon-street, 10 a.m., Friday.

"Lord Beaconsfield has passed the night without any severe attack of spasm. His Lordship is weak, but in other respects his symptoms are improved."

We were further informed that the partial cessation of the spasmodic attacks had allowed the noble Earl to obtain some refreshing sleep during the night, and that he was also able to partake more freely of nourishment. The weakness is, of course, still very great, but the local attack has slightly given way to treatment.

The medical report was received with much gratification by a number of gentlemen who were waiting for the information, and, as before, a copy was immediately forwarded to her Majesty, from whom another telegram was received this morning.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge sent at an early hour to make inquiries, and amongst the other visitors and inquirers before ten o'clock were Earl Percy, Earl Lytton, Sir Moses Montefiore, Colonel Stanley, Sir Charles du Cane, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Mr. Beresford Hope, Lord Archibald Campbell, Mr. Bischoffsheim, Mr. Watney, Mr. Rowland Winn, Lord and Lady Tollemache, the Duchess of Sutherland, Mr. Cromton Roberts, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Mr. Darbrey, &c.

As a proof of the interest taken in the condition of Lord Beaconsfield it may be stated that an extraordinary number of suggestions and remedies for the cure of asthma, in addition to a large supply of food delicacies of every description, have been sent to the house.

Lord Rowton, who is on his way to London from Algiers, arrived yesterday at Marseilles with his sister, who is still very ill. He is expected to reach town either to-morrow night or on Sunday.

It is not intended to issue any further bulletin until this evening, when the physicians will hold another consultation.

QUARTER TO THREE.

After the doctors left Lord Beaconsfield this morning he had a refreshing sleep, and on again awaking took a little nourishment. Mr. Gladstone sent a messenger specially, and a copy of the morning bulletin was forwarded to him. Straw is now being laid in the roadway, as it is found that the noise of the carriages in the street reaches the sick-room, and the physician's instructions enjoin the most absolute quietude, so as to allow his Lordship to sleep. Dr. Kid again called at a quarter to three and is at the time of forwarding this despatch with Lord Beaconsfield. No one but his medical advisers and attendants have been allowed to enter the sick room to-day. Amongst the numerous inquirers since morning, have been the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Marquess of Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Ritchie, The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Swedish Minister, the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, Mr. Jas. Lowther, Viscount Cranbrook Lord Carlingford, Sir H. Hawkins, Sir Bartle Frere, the Earl of Cork, La Duchesse de Gramont, Lord Sandon, Mr. W. H. Smith, Earl Cairns, Sir Charles Russell, Lord Justice Baggallay, Admiral Stopford, the Earl and Countess of Sydney, the Earl of Northbrook, Lord Byron, Vice Chancellor Bacon, the Countess of Darnley, Mr. Richard, M. P., Sir R. A. Cross, the Marquess of Bath, Sir Henry Fletcher, Sir W. H. Dyke, Mr. Bourke, Lord Colchester, the Dean of Peterborough, Colonel Meade, Viscount Hardinge, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Lord Henry Thynne, Lord Lamington, Mr. Grant Duff, the Minister of Greece, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Major Vaughan Lee, Lord Harris, Count Davydoff, the Russian Charge d' Affaires, the German Ambassador, &c.

HALF-PAST FIVE.

Dr. Kidd remained with Lord Beaconsfield for half an hour, and on leaving stated that his condition remained unchanged. Since then his lordship has again slept, and, for the first time to-day, had an interview with Lord Barrington.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 1.

EARL CAIRNS's magnificent speech of last night on the infamous Transvaal surrender makes one regret more keenly than ever the transfer to the House of Lords of nearly all the debating strength of the Conservative party. No speech of great power was made on the side of the opposition in last week's Kandahar debate; and, when the subject of the South African peace with dishonour comes up for discussion in the Lower House, it is certain that Sir M. Hicks-Beach, who by right of official position will take the lead in censuring the ministerial policy, will be terribly over-matched by his opponents. Mr. Gibson, the Irish Attorney-General of the late Administration, is probably the best speaker now on the Conservative side of the House; but he has hitherto devoted himself mainly to home politics, and his speech in the Kandahar debate, in which he undertook to reply to Sir Charles Dilke, was not one of his most effective efforts. Most Englishmen, however, feel much more strongly about the Transvaal than they did about Kandahar; and it is possible, therefore, that the speeches may be of better quality. Such an onslaught as Earl Cairns's, if made in the House of Commons, would have been irresistible. Not only was the speech one of marvellous logical power—no one can rival Earl Cairns in the art of putting an argument into the clearest and most comprehensive form—but, for the first time that I can call to mind, the ordinarily calm and self-contained lawyer was so stirred by the spirit of indignant patriotism that he clothed his thoughts in vehement, animated, and impassioned language. The peroration, in particular, was as brilliant a piece of oratory as anything ever spoken by Disraeli or Gladstone. The case Lord Cairns undertook to prove was that the Government at the beginning of the Session, when all the circumstances of the Boer rebellion were well known, pledged the Queen to vindicate her authority in the Transvaal before conceding rights of self-government to the Dutch inhabitants of that province, and that, nevertheless, terms of peace have been agreed upon with the Boers before that pledge has been redeemed, and that these terms are of such a character as to amount virtually to a severance of the Transvaal from the British Empire. Lord Kimberley made an exceedingly feeble reply to this attack, and completely failed to show that anything has occurred since the opening of the Session, except the discovery that the difficulties of the enterprise of subduing the Transvaal were greater than they had imagined, to account for the ministerial change of front. There fell from him, indeed, the damaging admission that the Government was influenced not merely by the defeats of our troops, but by the attitude of the Orange Free State and the Dutch population generally throughout South Africa. When, he said, President Brand proposed terms of peace, "we knew that the action of the Free State trembled in the balance, that at any moment it might count itself among the number of our enemies; and, considering the comparative weakness of our forces in the field, an attack upon their flank by the Free State might have proved most disastrous." Now, after this confession by the Colonial Secretary, that he capitulated with the Boers because he feared the British troops could never conquer the country, what becomes of the pretence that the agreement of the Boers to recognize Her Majesty as their suzerain should be accepted as a sufficient vindication of the Queen's authority in the Transvaal. The question is not by what ingenious interpretation of the term suzerainty the English Ministers can satisfy their own pliable consciences that the peace imposed upon England is of a satisfactory character, but what impression it leaves on the minds of the people of South Africa? The Boers are, of course, triumphant, and insolent in their triumph. Their behaviour towards the English garrisons in the Transvaal, if truly reported, shows that they have not even troubled to assume any faith with which they despised foes; and why should they when they must have learnt that the English Government has gone out of its way to extenuate and apologize for the pre-arranged massacre of a detachment of the 94th Regiment, which was the first act of the war? The English colonists are everywhere correspondingly depressed and humiliated in spirit; while the natives, who are incapable of appreciating the delicate refinements of conscience that lead our ministers to regard defeats as moral triumphs, say plainly that peace has been concluded because the British troops ran away from the Boers. The English name, in fact, has become a hissing and a reproach with white men and black throughout the whole of South Africa from Delagoa Bay to Cape Town. The prestige of the Dutch race has been so immensely increased by the war that it seems idle to hope for the maintenance of English supremacy even in those districts nominally belonging to England; while the compromising engagements we have entered into to protect the natives in the Transvaal against Boer oppression, and to supervise the foreign relations of the Republic, will cause a yearly drain of troops and money from the imperial resources, all to no purpose, for our garrisons will always be at the mercy of the Boers, and our only hope of peace will be not to use the powers reserved by the Convention. Such are the fruits of a policy of inexcusable vacillation in South Africa. Yet I dare not hope that the speech of Earl Cairns, or the spirit-stirring letter written by Lord Lytton in reply to an address about the evacuation of Kandahar, will elicit any immediate response from the country. I am afraid that orators who preach the old principle of patriotism to the English people talk now in a dead language. Gorged to repletion for many years with unlimited supplies of untaxed food, the electors of the great towns have become as selfish as the peasant proprietors of France; they care only for their bellies, and rather than imperil "a free breakfast table," would sacrifice any number of provinces. Only some great catastrophe can revive the latent fires of patriotism in this nation. A disastrous war with a great European Power, a declining trade, a financial crisis, a refusal on the part of the army to fight for a Government which only leads it from dishonour to dishonour, might rouse the people to a consciousness of the dangers which beset England and re-inspire them with the resolution which originally made this country great. But Mr. Gladstone will not, if he can help it, run the risk of such a re-awakening of the national spirit. The Greeks are waiting for him to give the word for them to go to war because Turkey will not give them the frontier laid down by the Berlin Conference; but they will wait in vain. Eloquent counsel, which costs nothing, they are welcome to; but the English Minister is thinking of his Budget before all things, and will shrink from going to war for Greece now that France has shown herself indisposed to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for him.

The illness of Lord Beaconsfield, which was aggravated by the very cold weather we have had lately, seems to have taken a favourable turn since yesterday; but there can be no doubt that the Conservative leader is breaking up, and speculation is already rife as to who can take his place. The loss of Lord Beaconsfield will be irreparable for the Tory party, whose cause he has dignified and made attractive by his genius to such an extent as to have succeeded in stemming, at least for a time, the torrent of democratic sentiment which threatens to overwhelm all Western Europe. The political philosophy of Toryism will, apparently, die with him, and his successor will probably be an aristocrat pure and simple, unable or unwilling to persuade the democracy that the Tories are their best friends, and likely, therefore, to precipitate a collision which Lord Beaconsfield's ingenuity has averted. The appointment of Sir S. Northcote to the leadership is improbable, for Sir Stafford's mildness gives offence to the more ardent Conservatives, and it is no secret that the Fourth Party has for its *raison d'être* to put, if possible, some ginger into him. Lord Salisbury would be the favourite candidate, were it not that his delicate health compels him to go abroad every winter, and that is a fatal objection in these days of keen political controversy in which the chief of a party must be at his post night and day. The Duke of Richmond would be a respectable figurehead, and nothing more. My own impression is that Lord Cairns would be the best man for the post. Like all great lawyers, he has hitherto been somewhat intermittent in his attention to politics, taking up a question when necessary as he would a case in a court of law and discussing it thoroughly, but not devoting constantly his whole time and thought to public affairs. His speech of last night, however, proves that he is now of his own accord taking charge of imperial matters of debate; and I believe it is tolerably well understood that, although Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury publicly represented the late Ministry in the department of foreign affairs, it was Lord Cairns who drafted that celebrated circular despatch of April 1878 by which Lord Salisbury signalized his succession to Lord Derby, and from the lines of which it is a thousand pities that the Beaconsfield administration ever swerved.

The papers publish to-day a telegram from Bombay giving your statement as to the negotiations entered into by the British Government with Portugal for leasing the territory of Goa. It is quite clear, from the fuss made at Lisbon about the comparatively harmless Lorenzo-Marquez Treaty, the object of which was to give England a right of way from Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal, that the Portuguese are in no mood for making any cessions of territorial rights to England; and it will be prudent for our Government to rest content for the present with the privileges it has already acquired in Goa. I am not surprised myself that even the Portuguese are plucking up spirit to set England at defiance. A few years hence, perhaps, if the British Empire continues to go down hill with constantly accelerated velocity, instead of giving up Goa to us, the Portuguese may be encouraged to put in a claim for the restoration of Bombay to the rule of Portugal. No doubt, in such a case, a number of humanitarian members of the English Government would vote for acceding to so exceedingly natural and reasonable a request, and analyzing the statistics of the respective members of Englishmen and Portuguese in Bombay would ask triumphantly, "What right have we to be there?"

As was expected, the court of appeal has sustained Mr. Justice Mathew's decision that Mr. Bradlaugh cannot sit in the House of Commons under the Affirmation Act intended to relieve the consciences of Quakers and other Christian dissenters. This has been felt all along to be the sound legal view of the case, and the Government clearly made a mistake in trying to help Mr. Bradlaugh last year by letting him take his seat after making an affirmation at his own risk. If he were re-elected to-morrow, it is doubtful now if the majority of the House would allow him to take the oath, which it is said he would be willing to do, for his self-compromising declaration that the words "so help me God!" have no meaning for him still stands on record against him. The obvious course is to bring in a Bill doing away with the oath altogether, and thus meet the difficulty in an open and manly way; and I am sorry, on Mr. Bradlaugh's account, that this course was not taken a year ago.

The trial of Lawson *vs.* Labouchere has also ended in the way that was foreseen, the jury having been unable to agree on a verdict. Unfortunately, it is probable that the case will have to be tried over again, as the prosecutor in a criminal suit cannot withdraw as easily as if it were a civil action. Mr. Lawson must be very sorry now that he ever meddled with Mr. Labouchere, for whom he is no match. His friends should have advised him that it was hopeless for him to bring an action for libel after having once taken the law into his own hands. His cross-examination has done him far more harm than all the libels in *Truth*, which were only read by a limited class of readers, and never reached the multitude who believe in the *Daily Telegraph*. Now, all the world knows the unpleasant facts about the baby-farming advertisements, the applications for free boxes at the opera, and the gushing leading articles on Good Friday and Christmas Day. As for the change in tone of the political articles five years ago, I fancy that was mainly due to the initiative of Mr. Edwin Arnould, who has always been a champion of a strong foreign policy, and Mr. Lawson might fairly say that he only went with the majority of the English nation at the time in preferring the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield to that of Mr. Gladstone. Lord Coleridge said very justly that he should have thought Mr. Gladstone was more likely to shudder at the fullsome praise bestowed upon him when he was styled the "People's William" by the *Daily Telegraph* than to complain of the attacks made upon him of late years by the same paper.

Sir William Harcourt has taken many of the supporters of Mr. Gladstone's Government by surprise by his promptness in instituting a criminal prosecution against the editor of the *Freiheit*, a German Socialist paper published in London, for an article applauding the assassination of the Emperor of Russia, and expressing the hope that all other monarchs may be destroyed in like manner. Such anxiety to put a curb on the press is certainly inconsistent with the traditions of the Liberal party in England. At the same time, it seems to me that the *Times* makes a great mistake in saying that the first instance on record of proceedings against political refugees in England, "the prosecution of Simon Bernard in 1858, at the request of the French Emperor, for complicity in Orsini's crime, resulted in the immediate overthrow of Lord Palmerston's Government, which had instituted it, and the complete acquittal of the prisoner." Lord Palmerston's Government was overthrown, not for putting Bernard on his trial, but for introducing into Parliament the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, for the purpose of changing the law of the land in order to propitiate the Emperor of the French. It is obviously far less objectionable to ascertain if an alleged seditious publication can be punished by the existing law than to change that law at the dictation or suggestion of a foreign Government. If Sir W. Harcourt has made any mistake, it is in trying to punish a writer for expressing general views about the expediency of assassination, when there is no proposed foes; and why should they when they must have learnt that the English Government has gone out of its way to extenuate and apologize for the pre-arranged massacre of a detachment of the 94th Regiment, which was the first act of the war? The English colonists are everywhere correspondingly depressed and humiliated in spirit; while the natives, who are incapable of appreciating the delicate refinements of conscience that lead our ministers to regard defeats as moral triumphs, say plainly that peace has been concluded because the British troops ran away from the Boers. The English name, in fact, has become a hissing and a reproach with white men and black throughout the whole of South Africa from Delagoa Bay to Cape Town. The prestige of the Dutch race has been so immensely increased by the war that it seems idle to hope for the maintenance of English supremacy even in those districts nominally belonging to England; while the compromising engagements we have entered into to protect the natives in the Transvaal against Boer oppression, and to supervise the foreign relations of the Republic, will cause a yearly drain of troops and money from the imperial resources, all to no purpose, for our garrisons will always be at the mercy of the Boers, and our only hope of peace will be not to use the powers reserved by the Convention. Such are the fruits of a policy of inexcusable vacillation in South Africa. Yet I dare not hope that the speech of Earl Cairns, or the spirit-stirring letter written by Lord Lytton in reply to an address about the evacuation of Kandahar, will elicit any immediate response from the country. I am afraid that orators who preach the old principle of patriotism to the English people talk now in a dead language. Gorged to repletion for many years with unlimited supplies of untaxed food, the electors of the great towns have become as selfish as the peasant proprietors of France; they care only for their bellies, and rather than imperil "a free breakfast table," would sacrifice any number of provinces. Only some great catastrophe can revive the latent fires of patriotism in this nation. A disastrous war with a great European Power, a declining trade, a financial crisis, a refusal on the part of the army to fight for a Government which only leads it from dishonour to dishonour, might rouse the people to a consciousness of the dangers which beset England and re-inspire them with the resolution which originally made this country great. But Mr. Gladstone will not, if he can help it, run the risk of such a re-awakening of the national spirit. The Greeks are waiting for him to give the word for them to go to war because Turkey will not give them the frontier laid down by the Berlin Conference; but they will wait in vain. Eloquent counsel, which costs nothing, they are welcome to; but the English Minister is thinking of his Budget before all things, and will shrink from going to war for Greece now that France has shown herself indisposed to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for him.

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RETURN OF TROOPS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

THE regiments and batteries belonging to this Presidency, under orders to return from Afghanistan, are to be located at the following stations:—

D-B. R. H. A.	Mhow.
F-2 R. A.	Deesa.
14-9 R. A.	Bombay.
2nd Light Cavalry	Poona.
Poona Horse	Sirur.
No. 1 Mountain Battery	Poona.
No. 5 Company, Sappers	Kirkee.
5th N. L. I.	Sholapur.
10th N. L. I.	Surat.
16th N. I.	Poona.
23rd N. I.	Ahmedabad.
27th N. I.	Hyderabad.
28th N. I.	Dharwar.

The 2nd Battalion 7th Fusiliers move into the Madras Presidency, and the 78th Highlanders to Sitapur and Benares. The depôts of both these regiments, the former at Ahmednagar and the latter at Poona, are under orders to move from their present stations.

Consequent on the return of the above regiments, the following further movements are ordered:—

Two companies of a British regiment from Poona to Ahmednagar on the departure of the depôt, 2-7th Fusiliers.

One company of the 2nd Battalion 4th King's from Colaba to Deesa, instead of two companies to Ahmedabad, as previously ordered.

Two squadrons of the 1st Lancers from Poona to Neemuch, and the squadron at Neemuch from that station to Nusseerabad.

Half battalion of the 6th Regiment N. I. from Indore to join head-quarters at Neemuch.

Half battalion of the 17th Regiment N. I. from Dharwar to Bombay and Tanna on arrival of the 28th Regiment N. I.

The 18th Regiment N. I. from Poona and Tanna to Mehidpur and Indore.

The head-quarters and half battalion of the 29th Beluchis from Hyderabad to Kurrachee on relief by the 27th Beluchis.

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D COMPANY'S PRIZES.

Rs. 50, presented by Lieut. Freeborn, to be shot for in two matches. Prize for best score in each match Rs. 25. Regulation targets and scoring. Position any. 7 shots at each distance. The following scores were made in each match:—

Match I.—Distances 200 and 500 yards.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
1. Serjt. Morris	27	22	49
2. Vol.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT received by last mail-steamer.
Prices on application.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	,, 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	58 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
Geisenheimer	,, 18 8	,, 21 8
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	..
Hochheimer	,, 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	,, 26 12	,, 29 12
Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 8	..
*BRANDY.		
Boulestin & Co.'s do.	** 2 stars ..... ,, 20 0	
Do. do.	* * * 3 stars ,, 24 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s	* 1 star Brandy ,, 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy	* * 3 stars ,, 32 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
Chateau Divian	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	,, 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE..	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4
Copenhagen Pale Ale	..... Rs. 6 0	..
Do. do.	(1 doz.) ..	Rs. 3 8
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	,, 21 0	..
GERMAN SAUSAGES.		
Cervelatwurst	Rs. 1 8	per tin.
Mettwurst	,, 1 6	,,

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

ZOEDONE.

THE INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited, will shortly import into this Presidency, pending the completion of arrangements to manufacture it on the spot, the celebrated non-alcoholic tonic beverage ZOEDONE, the consumption of which in Europe is already enormous. Further and more detailed advertisements will shortly appear, meanwhile attention is directed to this valuable preparation as being in the highest degree suitable for India.

ZOEDONE, a delicious, sparkling beverage for daily use.
ZOEDONE is exhilarating, yet non-alcoholic.
ZOEDONE may be taken continuously as a substitute for alcoholic liquors with the most beneficial results.
ZOEDONE is refreshing, stimulating and invigorating.
ZOEDONE as a nerve and brain tonic is unrivalled.
ZOEDONE contains all the essential constituents of the blood, the brain, and nerve tissue.
ZOEDONE—For diminished vitality.
ZOEDONE—For nervous exhaustion.
ZOEDONE—For supplying nerve force.
ZOEDONE—For brain exhaustion from overstudy.
ZOEDONE—When the system is below par, and requires building up.
ZOEDONE—Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in Zoedone is to be found a complete solution of the problem, which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, *viz.*, the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if Zoedone be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."
ZOEDONE is sparkling.
ZOEDONE is stimulating.
ZOEDONE is nutritive.
ZOEDONE may be drunk by persons of every age and at all times.
ZOEDONE will keep good after being opened and retains its sparkling qualities to the last.
ZOEDONE—For ladies who are weak and delicate, and require a tonic for the nerves.
ZOEDONE—For children of all ages to assist in their healthy development.
ZOEDONE—By Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department. Author of the Elements of Indian Hygiene, &c., "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only a health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does, the quadruple, phosphates of iron, lime, potash and soda, a health-restoring drink *par excellence*, reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing, indeed, if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedical and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c. The cost at which it is sold should in itself commend Zoedone to the people in India."

ZOEDONE.—Due notice will shortly be given where and in what towns Zoedone may be obtained.

NOTICES.

HOWARD'S QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 ounce vial. Price, Rs. 9 per vial.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed on purchases of 10 ounces and upwards.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow Street Fort.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SACCONE'S SHERRY.

Rs. 21 per doz. quarts.

SHIPMENTS direct from Gibraltar every fortnight. This fine wine can be sampled at our office, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay. WM. WATSON and Co.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of BRUSHWOOD and RAFTERS from the Bhandoop Estate. Each tender to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 50. Tenders are not to be sent in later than 13th instant. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

F. H. de BRITO, Receiver.
High Court, Bombay, 1st April, 1881.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to
DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received up to 20th instant for TRANSFER of GOODS between the narrow gauge and broad gauge lines at Sabarmati Junction. Quantity 1,200 to 2,000 tons a day.

F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer,
General Offices, Bombay, 13th April, 1881.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 75 per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, to Shareholders whose names were on the Register on the 8th instant.

By Order of the Board for the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Bombay, 15th April, 1881. Agents.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE.

28 Officers.
1450 Men (natives).
781 Followers (natives).
762 Horses.
165 Ponies.
142 Mules.

TENDERS are invited for the conveyance by steam tonnage from Kurrachee to Bombay of the troops and animals marginally noted. Government will provide requisite fittings, extra water tanks, provisions, and fodder. Articles of equip to be provided by owners in accordance with transport regulations.

Deck cuttings for ventilation if required by Committee of Survey will be done by Government, but must be made good by and at the expense of the owners.

Vessels should be ready to leave for Kurrachee by the end of the current month.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Marine Office.

Tenders should be lodged at the office of the undersigned by 2 p. m., THURSDAY, the 21st instant.

G. O'B. CAREW, Captain, I. M.,
Superintendent of Marine.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ASSOCIATION will be held on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the Offices of the Association, No. 18, Rampart Row, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the statement of the accounts of the Association and the Report of the Committee for the year ending 31st October, 1880.
2. To elect Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association.
3. To elect five members of the Committee in lieu of those retiring from Office, but who are eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Millowners' Association, 11th April, 1881.

ELEPHANTA CAVES
AND
THE PICTURESQUE SCENERY OF THE HARBOUR.

THE fast and well-known Steam-launch EMPRESS, belonging to the undersigned, always available for hire. A cheap excursion to the above caves EVERY WEDNESDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 1 p. m. Fares, there and back, Rs. 5, including tiffin, ice and attendance. (Liquors extra.) For Tickets apply to

W. B. GREEN,
Tiffins and Dining Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
READY-MADE CLOTHES.

WE have just received a splendid assortment of READY-MADE SUITS for gentlemen, boys and children.

These garments are of a variety of sizes and latest fashions, and they are made of the best materials for wear during hot weather, and the sewing is silk-double-stitch.

Having learned by careful study and experience the requirements of the country we have been constantly improving our supplies, and our present stock may correctly be said to approach perfection.

Our new stock comprises the finest SERGE SUITS, light, very superior Cashmere suits, Alpaca and Panama suits which are the coolest materials, and light Diagonals, which are unsurpassed for neatness and durability, beside a large variety of over-coats. Of these our Panama over-coats for wear over the dress-suit are unsurpassable for their lightness and elegance.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
No. 25, Meadow Street,
Opposite Treacher's Building, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
MANUFACTURED OF
TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 19 0	,, 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
PRINCIPES	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

DINDIGUL TOBACCO.
CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
No. 3	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

NOVELTY!!!
NEUBERG'S LATEST NOVELTY.
JAVA CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

IN consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

"LEA & PERRINS,"

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY,
COMMENCING
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20,
PREVIOUS TO STOCK-TAKING.

So as to effect a speedy clearance we will allow, on all purchases of Rs. 10 and upwards,
A discount off our well-known low prices of FIFTEEN per cent.

SUCH PRICES NEVER OFFERED BEFORE.

SECURE THE BARGAINS! SECURE THE BARGAINS!

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA TO SELECT FROM.

BUTTER DISHES.
Rs. 16, 20, 25, 28, 30 and 45.
MARMALADE POTS.
Rs. 20, 21, 30 and 61.
TEA KETTLES.
Rs. 57, 67, 71, 73, 90, 112, 117 & 173.
CLARET JUGS.
Rs. 23, 27, 30, 41, 48, 42, 75, 90 & 110.
MUGS AND TANKARDS.
Quart, Pint and Half-pint.
Rs. 15 to 30.

SARDINE BOXES.
Rs. 24, 26, 30, and 37.
PICKLE FRAMES.
Rs. 45, 47, 53, 67 and 70.
TOAST RACKS.
Rs. 7 to 31.
EGG FRAMES & BOILERS.
Rs. 25, 45, 60 and 100
INK-STANDS.
Rs. 19, 25, 56, 70, 77 and 85.

BISCUIT BOXES.
Rs. 17, 18, 20, 22, 30, 40, 48, 50, 80, 100 and 03.
CRUET FRAMES.
Rs. 19 to 112.
BREAKFAST FRAMES.
Rs. 45, 51, 57, 62, 75 and 80.
SUGAR POTS.
Rs. 12, 18, and 20.
SODAWATER BOTTLE FRAMES.
for 1 or 4 bottles.
Rs. 9 and 32.

ICE TONGS, NUT-CRACKERS, ICE HAMMERS, SARDINE TONGS, PICKLE FORKS, LEMON KNIVES, TART SCOOPS.

DAULTON WARE
OR
LAMBETH FAIENCE.

Breakfast Frames, Biscuit Boxes and other useful articles for the Table.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank;
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
March 25, 1881.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key ,, 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless ,, 60.
In fine Silver case with key ,, 60.
In fine Silver case keyless ,, 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... ,, 30.
In semi-Hunting ... ... ,, 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)					TIMEPIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135 ...	12 in.	Mahogany,	chain and fusee,	plate glass	Rs. 70
,, 240 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto lever escapement gold hairspring.	,, 130
,, 175 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket	,, 65
,, 225 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto Finest Finish	,, 80
,, 325 ...	24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls	,, 195
,, 365 ...	24 in.	ditto	ditto	winding and setting behind	,, 240

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS,

one of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ..... Rs. 85 to Rs. 140
do do on a gong ... 125 225
do and chiming quarters..... 200 400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles 55 185

PALKI TIMEPIECES
(not striking) a number of choice designs..... 40 75

Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
POONA, 1, East Street.

PROOF CARRIES CONVICTION.

What do the Authorities say?

"THE TIMES" says "All pretences of Quacks about refining it, and making it palatable are mere moonshine."
THOMAS M. S. LOCKE, Esq., "Can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil as of exceptional purity."
DR. M. DOMETT STONE says "It is more palatable and far more efficacious."
DR. JOHN C. THOROGOOD says "It is thoroughly trustworthy and pure."
DR. A. H. HASSELL, "It is remarkably free from unpleasant taste and odour."
"THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE" says, "Superior to any we have *ever* seen."
HORATIO STOKES, Esq., Gibraltar, "Finds it excellent."
DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE says "In every respect all that could be wished."
DR. GEORGE H. CYSTER, "I have used it *extensively* and seen the most marked and satisfactory results."
"THE HOMŒOPATHIC WORLD":—"It is an Oil of the very finest quality."
DR. C. HARRER "Obtained the most satisfactory results."
DR. CHARLES R. DRYSDALE, "Moller's is excellent."
DR. ABOTTS, "Productive of more immediate benefit than the other kinds."
DR. C. GIBSON pronounced "Moller's Cod Liver Oil to be the best extent."
"THE LANCET" says "It is one of the purest we have *ever* met with."
DR. C. H. RUDDOCK, "Patients who could not take Oil on account of unpalatableness, experienced no difficulty whatever in taking 'Moller's.'"
J. J. PEARSON, Esq., F. S. A., &c., of Umballa, says "I opened a bottle of your Oil the other day that had been Five years in the country, (India) and it was perfectly fresh and good, whereas Newfoundland oil would have been positively disgusting in as many month."

FOURTEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION JURIES have pronounced it unequalled, and have awarded the Highest Honours.
CAN WE SAY MORE? YES! WE SAY TRY IT!
Sold *only* in capsuled bottles, by all Chemists' and Storekeepers' Godowns.

ENGLISH GOODS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post *free*. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes. Wines and Spirits; Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE
FOR
TRAVELLERS & OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

EVERY requisite ready for use, for a journey by Sea or Land, on business or pleasure, at a moment's notice.

	Rs. a.			Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
Overland Suits	.. Rs. 28 0	French	Braces .. each	1 12	Bank Note Holders	.. 1 12	
Sleeping do.	.. ,, 5 to 16 0	Boys	do. .. ,,	1 8	Pocket Books	.. 4 0	
Ulsters, Warm	,, 35 to 45 0	Bridle Leather do.	.. ,,	2 0	Money Belts	.. 2 8	
Loose Black Alpaca Coat	.. 10 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	4 0	Sovereign Boxes	.. 2 8	
Cardigan Jackets	.. Rs. 10 to 12 8	Best Linen Collars	.. ,,	5 8	Carpet Bags	.. 4 0	
Cotton Socks	.. per doz. 8 8	Do. do. Cuffs	.. ,,	10 8	Courier Bags	.. 4 8	
Merino Socks, best	20 0	Washing Ties	.. ,,	4 8	Best Hide Gladstone Bags	.. 28 0	
Lambs Wool Socks	.. per ½ doz. 12 8	Pin Scarves	.. each	0 12	Tan Canvass Gladstone Bags	.. 22 0	
Gauze Undervests	.. ,, 12 0	Knot Scarves	.. ,,	1 12	Square Mouth Bags, Hide	.. 20 8	
Warm Undervest	.. each 5 0	Paper Collars	.. per doz.	0 8	Best Overland Trunks	.. 28 0	
Warm Pants	,, 5 0	Paper Cuffs	.. ,,	1 8	Railway Portmanteaux	.. 20 0	
White Cashmere Mufflers	,, 3 0	Elastic Belts	.. each	2 4	Solid Leather ,,	30 to 65 0	
Oxford Shirts	.. ,, 5 0	Bridal Leather	.. ,,	2 0	Solid Leather DressingCases	30 to 45 0	
White do.	.. ,, 4 0	Eau de Cologne	.. bottle	0 12	Military Hair Brushes, pair in Leather Case	.. 10 to 15 0	
Best Flannel do.	.. ,, 8 0	Atkinson's White Rose	.. ,,	2 8	Ladies Hand Bags	.. 8 0	
Warm Gloves	.. per pair 2 0	Solid Linen Cuffs	.. ,,	4 4	Pomatum Bottle	.. 1 4	
Kid Gloves, lined	.. ,, 4 0	Uniform Cases	.. ,,	20 0	Hair Brushes	.. each 3 8	
White Sun Umbrellas	.. 3 8	Waterproof Coats	.. from	10 8	Razors	.. ,, 2 8	
Silk Umbrellas, good quality	.. 10 8	Cholera Belts	.. ,,	2 8	Shaving Brushes	.. ,, 2 8	
Ladies' do. do.	.. 10 8	Chairs without Arms	.. ,,	5 8	Do. Soap	.. ,, 1 0	
Fitted Morocco Bags	.. 45 0	Do. with Arms	.. ,,	7 8	Tooth Brushes	.. ,, 0 8	
Tiffin Baskets	.. 25 0	Do. do. and Leg Rests	.. ,,	9 8	Tooth Brush Guards	.. ,, 0 8	
Cabin Bags	.. 30 0	Metal Soap Box	.. ,,	1 12	Tooth Paste Pot	.. ,, 1 4	
Solid Leather Hat Cases	.. 25 0	Cotton Pillows	.. ,,	1 8	Nail Brushes	.. 12 as. &	1 8
Tan Canvas Portmanteaus	.. 32 0	Overland Chairs Carpet Seats	.. ,,	7 8	Bath Sponges	.. ,,	1 8
Rezais or Quiltz	.. 5 0	Feather Pillows	.. ,,	10 8	Sponge Bags	.. ,,	1 8
French Kid Gloves	.. per pair 2 8	Horse Hair Pillows	.. ,,	10 8	Marine Soap, 4 cakes	.. ,,	1 0
White Doe Gloves	.. ,, 3 8	Elder Down do.	.. ,,	10 8	Bath Slippers	.. ,,	1 8
Dog-skin Gloves	.. per pair 2 8	Leather Purses	.. ,,	2 0	Housewife	.. ,,	2 12
Do. Driving	.. ,, 3 4	Do. Wallets	.. ,,	1 12			

THORPE AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.
Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers all fast colours and durable material.
Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.
Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.

In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a great luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns* Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24
Collars *attached, four fold Linen*, per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold*, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk .....Rs. 18 Complete Suit
,, Silk and Wool ,, ... ,, 18-8 ,, ,,
,, Oxford Cloth..... ,, 11 ,, ,,
,, Zephyr Cloth ..... ,, 11 ,, ,,
,, Silk ..... ,, 25 ,, ,,

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

PATTERNS AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Of which ROSE and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as the best Pianoforte for India. Cash Price, Rs. 830. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.
[The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE and Co.]
N. B.—Intending purchasers of reputed "Sympathetics," New or Second-hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This instrument has been constructed by S. ROSE and Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap, and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability.
Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar—7 Octaves.
Price, Rs. 650 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc-lined, Rs. 25 extra.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORIAT."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India. Compass 7 Octaves, solid wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble Talet Pin Plate. Price nett Cash, Rs. 375.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES from Rs. 250.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. ROSE and Co.

THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE and Co. have received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, that they have determined to give a trial to a ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE "SYMPATHETIC" GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Under the one-year purchase system	.. Rs. 900	0
Cases of tin and wood	.. ,, 25	0
	—925	0
Payment on giving the order	.. ,, 250	0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	.. ,, 125	0
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	.. ,, 125	0
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	.. ,, 125	0
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	.. ,, 100	0
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	.. ,, 100	0
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	.. ,, 100	0
	—925	0

PRICE OF THE "MOFUSSIL" SOLID PIANO.

Under the one-year purchase system	.. Rs. 700	0
Cases of tin and wood	.. ,, 25	0
Total Rs.	725	
Payment on giving the order	.. Rs. 200	
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch:	.. 100	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	.. ,, 100	
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	.. ,, 100	
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	.. ,, 100	
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	.. ,, 75	
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	.. ,, 75	
Total Rs.	725	

HAROLD and Co., Calcutta, and S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, have forwarded the "Sympathetic" and Mofussil Pianofortes to all parts of India, including Burmah, Ceylon, and also the Hill Stations of the various Presidencies, and they have always given satisfaction. Distant residents, if unknown to the firm, will much oblige by giving a reference in order to prevent mistakes.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

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